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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 204— BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Aug.	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA*	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA .	MOREA*	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „ 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLDAVIAx	16,277
4th	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
26th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MANDLA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARCHA	8,258
26th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
27th Aug. ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 8-15 a. m.
9th . ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
3rd Sept. ..	KARAPARA	East & S Africa.
5th „ ..	JANUS ..	Calcutta.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamegama	4469	20th Aug.	2nd Sep.
*Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	31st Aug..	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th Sept.	12th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For;	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps	S. Kamctaka	7790	27th Aug.	th Sept.
Marubes				
*Cele	N. Kurimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
Maru lul u				
*Hono	R. Yamanoi	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.
Borneo				
Maru J.	Kojima	5884	25th Sept.	9th Oct.
*Argun				
Maru	N. Ohno	6609	2th Sept.	12th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to—
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Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teimotan
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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BRANCHES:
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Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

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INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

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R LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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do do do	1-0-0 1 Pint „
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do do do	0-12-0 Small. „

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Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally PRINCIPAL.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, to secure advertisements for Commercial Directory. Apply with one anna stamp for prospectus to SUPERINTENDENT, Tijarti Directory-i-Hind, AMRITSAR.
A R11050

WANTED—Gujarati Hindu to collect rent of eight buildings, and keep accounts. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Those who could deposit Rs. 2,000 as security alone need apply Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11058

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT MANAGER, Rs. 40 pay, board and lodging free. Security Rs. 500 to 1,000 required. Liberal bonus to a really good man. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building.
A R11055

WANTED—As Instructors, one B.E., one B.Sc., a qualified Draftsman and Surveyor and an Accountant on Rs. 150, Rs. 60, Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 per month, respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Ludhiana, PUNJAB.
A R11036

WANTED for the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, HINDU and MOSLEM GRADUATES with a spirit of Social Service, starting pay Rs. 60. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
A 20451

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—3 spacious GODOWNS and one MOTOR GARAGE at Nesbits Road. Immediate possession. For particulars apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11053

TO LET—For Hindus only, large spacious FLAT Babulnath Road Chauparty Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C 20502

TO LET—A decent, airy, one storeyed BUNGALOW without-houses, Servants quarters, garrages and a big compound. Spacious accommodation for two families, at Pali Hill Road, Bandra. Apply to MOHOMED SUBJALLY, Esq., c/o Subjally Cassum Visram, Chukla Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R11056

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "the Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
R11057

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10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
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A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, asperine, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
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THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND LENSES FOR SALE—Best Studio, Anastigmat Lenses, Cameras. Apply for list THE TATA PHOTO COMPANY, Ranithi, Post Waltair, R. S.
P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON THE SANSKRIT DRAMA.

DR. V. S. SUKTHANKAR, Ph.D., will deliver a course of six lectures on the SANSKRIT DRAMA under the auspices of the University in the University Library, ground floor, on the following days commencing at 5-45 p.m. on each day:—

No.	Day.	Subject.
1.	Thursday, August 28.	—The Origin of the Sanskrit Drama.
2.	Thursday, September 4.	—Chronological Problems.
3.	Thursday, September 11.	—Two Early Dramatists; Asvaghosa and Bhasa.
4.	Thursday, September 18.	—Dramatic Prakrit.
5.	Thursday, September 25.	—The Indian Theatre.
6.	Thursday, October 2.	—The Achievement of the Sanskrit Drama.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 18th August, 1924.
C20506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will be brought into force from 1st September, 1924. The alterations are very slight with the following exceptions:—

159 Dn and 160 Up Passenger Trains between Wadi and Raichur cancelled and in order to supplement these trains 35 Dn and 36 Up Passenger Trains will stop at all stations between Wadi and Raichur.

16 Up Passenger will leave Raichur at 9/30 instead of 12/25 arriving Victoria Terminus at 14/40.

158 Passenger will leave Nagpur at 23/30 instead of 23/0.

401 Dn. Passenger will leave Bhusawal at 17/0 instead of 17/20.

606 Up Passenger will leave Cawnpore O. and R. Ry. at 19/30 instead of 19/0 and arrive Jhansi at 2/30.

602 Up Mail will leave Lucknow at 10/15 instead of 10/25 and arrive Jhansi at 17/25

For timings of all trains over this Railway see sheet time-tables exhibited at stations.

I. W. STOKES,
Ag: Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th August, 1924.
C20533

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

SUBJECT to Government sanction and on the opening of the Amla-Narkher Section of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway for passenger traffic, the passenger train service between Itarsi and Nagpur and between Amla and Parasia will be as shown in this Time Table. The date of introduction will be notified hereafter.

ITARSI TO NAGPUR (Down.)

Stations		Mixed. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.	Fast Pass. H. M.
Itarsi	Dep.	4-30	13-50	22-25
Amla Jn.	Arr.	10-35	19-40	2-51
(For Parasia)	Dep.	11- 5	20-40	3- 6
Nagpur Jn. (For B N. Ry.)	Arr.	19-40	4-35	8-55

NAGPUR TO ITARSI (Up.)

Stations		Mixed. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.	Fast Pass H. M.
Nagpur Jn.	Dep.	5-10	13-50	22-10
Amla Jn.	Arr.	12-50	20-34	4-20
	Dep.	13-35	20-50	4-40
Itarsi Jn.	Arr.	19- 0	2- 0	9- 5

AMLA TO PARASIA (Down.)

Stations.		Passenger. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.
Amla Jn.	Dep.	4-50	13-45
Parasia Jn. (For B. N. Ry.)	Arr.	8-10	18-45

PARASIA TO AMLA (Up.)

Stations.		Passenger. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.
Parasia Jn.	Dep.	9-15	21-40
Amla Jn. (For I. N. Ry.)	Arr.	12-35	2-30

I. W. STOKES
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th August, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 48 (3) OF BOMBAY ACT IV OF 1898.

REFERENCE NO. 171 OF 1921.
CASE NO. 50 SCHEME NO. 58.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT I OF 1894, AS APPLIED BY SECTION 47 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

Cause in the matter of—
(1) Government,
(2) The Trustees of the Temple of Shri Nilkantheshwar and others.

To,
MAHADEO DEORAM, Esqr.,
Worli Pakhadi.

TAKE NOTICE that Reference No. 171 of 1921 which you caused to be made against the Award of the Land Acquisition Officer apportioning the compensation for the Acquisition of Case No. 50, Scheme No. 58, will be taken up for hearing on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. at the Court room of the abovementioned Tribunal on the 3rd floor of Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FRANK G. LA FRENAIS,
Head Clerk,
Tribunal of Appeal.
Bombay, 26th August, 1924. 20531

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Seth MEGHJI VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a Landlord ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Khatao Govindji, (2) Bai MATTABAI, widow of Meghji Vallabhdas, (3) JAMNADAS MEGHJI, (4) VELBAI, wife of Chaturbhuj Devkaran, and (5) PURSHOTTAM MEGHJI, all of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, the first four Executors and Executrixes named in the Will and the last one being an Executor according to tenor of the Will ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of August, 1924.

Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C20535

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1741 of 1923.

ASIABAI Alias ASIA, widow of Haji Rajab Mohidin and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
AISHABAI, widow of Haji Rajab Mohidin and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1923, and the order bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the Premises on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land, standing and adjoining each other one containing by admeasurement 69 square yards and the other containing by admeasurement 73 4/9 square yards or thereabouts making together one hundred and forty-two and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon situate at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2818 and 2819 and Street Nos. 76-78 and 80, and which land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3690 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 1463 of Mandvi Division, and is bounded on the East by the said Tandel Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Mahomed Sidick and on the South by the house of Rahiman Shaik Hassan Moorgay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the 6th Defendants abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20269

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram,
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM HOUSEHOLD MADE TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SEASONWOOD FURNITURE PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC., BY ORDER OF AN EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, A PARSEE GENTLEMAN AND OTHERS AND AT THEIR ACCOUNT AND RISK.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m: (S. T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the above parties and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand, file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes, electric table lamps and fans, marble table phonograph and Records year winding clocks, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

Precious Jewellery of Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornaments containing necklaces, bracelets ear-ring, booties, rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, collars, toranhars, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, DADAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Mr. Rahimtullabhai Sajan and Bai Kulsumbai wife of Rahimtullabhai Sajan, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dadoba Govindji Naik, the Mortgagor and under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd day of May, 1923, and deed of Further Charge dated 4th day of June, 1923 made between the said Dadoba Govindji Naik of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground with the messuage, tenement or structure now standing thereon and hereafter to be erected thereon lying and being at Naigaum Cross Road Dadar, ourside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 275 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Nos. B 15841, B2/15850, New Survey Nos. 8B/1198 and 2A/1198 and Cadastral Survey No. 1 Sub-Division Dadar and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 6446 (4) B and Street Nos. 13E and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna Kevalram Vyas on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Dastoor on or towards the East by the property of Khanderao Anant Josni.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 127 BUNDLES OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Under Instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m: (S.T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, the following.

127 Bundles Unmanufactured Tobacco.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, HAND FANS, SWAN PENCILS, BOTTLES VASELINE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case about 100 gross Pencils No 804 gold fish.

1 case about 100 gross Pencils No. 903 Empire.

By order of office concerned.

1 case about 30 dozs. hand fans.

1 case about 26 gross Swan Pencils.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

About 19 dozs. bottles of Vaseline.

By order of The Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed Articles, gold putlees, pochi, rings, chain, buttons etc; silver watch, Todas, waist band, wearing apparels, coat, pant, shirts; dhoties sadi etc. Tin and iron plates, brass Pat, spoons, forks, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Mosc Motor car four cylinder seven seater 12-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Humber Motor Cycle with B. S A side car recently repaired and painted
1 Phenomobile German three wheel motor car 4 seater 12 H.P. 6 Electric lamps 40-miles per gallon Petrol.
1 New Evans German motor cycle 150 miles per gallon petrol.
1 Ford Motor Car in running order and good condition.
1 Clemant Bayard motor car 4 seater 12 H P complete with new Hood and Monsoon fittings-wire wheels with tyres in good order and Stepney, new tyres completely overhauled recently in good running order.
1 Briscoes touring car 5 seater in good condition 12 H P recently overhauled and renovated.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will under a Consent Decree, dated 27th February, 1923, in suit No. 246 of 1923 in which the Central Bank of India Ltd., are the plaintiffs and the Mortgagors and others are defendants and a Consent Order dated 14th July, 1924, in the said suit, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 28th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Property at Tardeo on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1924, at 4.30 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring 7000 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Tardeo Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 and New Nos. 2044 and 1A/2044 Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 1A/7092 and 1B/7092 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed under Ward No. 3761, (2, 2A, 4) Street Nos. 530 A, 530 A A, and 530 C and Ward No. 3761 (3) and Street No. 530 B and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road on the West by land acquired by Government for the accommodation of Government Officers on the North by hilly ground and bungalow belonging to Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and on the South by hilly ground partly belonging to Jaganath Narayan and partly to Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.

N. B.—Private offers for the above properties will be received by the undersigned till the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE FIFTH SHARE IN THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PEDDER AND WARDEN ROADS, HOMJI STREET, FORT, AND 17 GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES AT DIFFERENT PLACES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Kooverjee N. Gamadia the mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 17th September, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The 1/5th one-fifth undivided part or share or right, title and interest of Mr. Kooverji N. Gamadia in the following properties and factories and in all machinery, plants, spare parts, accessories, implements, tools, stores, furniture, articles and things lying on or affixed to the Factories.

FIRST:—All the piece or parcel of Pension and tax land at Pedder Road in the Registration District of Bombay with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one lac two thousand four hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7096 and Cadestral No. 738, Cumballa Hill Division and bounded on or towards the North partly by the Warden Road and partly by the Tardeo Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Government and partly by the property of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and partly by the property of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhai, on or towards the East by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the Pedder Road Aforesaid.

SECOND:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land at Pedder Road in the registration District of Bombay with the messuages or buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement ninety-two thousand three hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7096 and Cadestral No. 755, Cumballa Hill Division and bounded, on or towards the North by Warden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Cawasji Petit, on or towards the East by the Peddar Road and on or towards the West by the Warden Road.

THIRD:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land at Tardeo Road in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and sixty five square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3381 and Cadestral No. 409 Tardeo Division and bounded, on or towards the North by the Clerk Road, on or towards the South by the property of Darasha Bejonji Dubash, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality and partly by the property of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid.

FOURTH:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land at Homji Street, Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay with the messuage or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 9220 and Cadestral No. 356, Fort Division and bounded on or towards the North by property of the late Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 9229, on or towards the East by Homji Street aforesaid and on or towards the West partly by land bearing New Survey No. 9208 and partly by the property of Panalal Punamchand.

FIFTH:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land situated at Homji Street in the Registration District of Bombay with the messuage or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 9220 and Cadestral No. 242 Fort Division and bounded, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 9227, on or towards the South partly by property bearing New Survey No. 9229 and partly by the property of Cursondas Nathoo, on or towards the East partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 9230 and partly by Government land and on or towards the West by Homji Street aforesaid.

All those several pieces or parcels of land together with Ginning and Pressing Factories thereon and all other Factories, workshops, dwelling ouses and shed standing thereon and together with all engines, machineries plants tools and implements and all stores and spare parts and all effects and things now affixed thereto or lying thereon or thereabouts or which may hereafter be affixed thereto or be brought thereon and situated as follows:—

1. Pressing Factory at Gadag in the Dharwar District in the Registration Sub-District of Gadag, bearing Survey No. 467 admeasuring 21,288 square yards and bearing Survey Sub-Division No. 6706/75.

2. Pressing Factory at Barsi in the Sholapur District in the Registration Sub-District of Barsi, bearing Survey No. 188 admeasuring 3 acres and 7 gunthas and bearing entry No. 3875 Municipal No. 3248.

3. Pressing Factory at Chahurana in the registration Sub-District of Ahmednagar in the District of Ahmednagar bearing Survey No. 3, admeasuring 2 acres and 13 gunthas and bearing entry No. 3.

4. Pressing Factory at Ravar in the East Khandesh District in the registration Sub-District of Ravar bearing survey Nos. 322 and 870 admeasuring 5 acres and 6 gunthas and bearing entry Nos. 498 and 1377.

5. Pressing and Ginning Factory at Bhusaval in the East Khandesh District in the registration Sub-District of Bhusawal bearing Survey Nos. 238, 244 and 245 admeasuring 12 acres and 25 gunthas and bearing entry Nos. 557, 563 and 564 and new transfer entry No. 106.

6. Pressing Factory at Khandwa in the District of Nimar in the registration Sub-District of Khandwa bearing Survey No. 505/1 and 505/2 admeasuring ..... and bearing entry No. 7.

7. Pressing and Ginning Factory at Nagpur in the Nagpur District in the registration Sub-District of Nagpur bearing survey No. 475 admeasuring ..... and bearing entry No.....

8. Pressing and Ginning Factory at Wardha in the registration District and Sub-District of Wardha bearing Survey Nos. 75, 76 and 77 admeasuring 13.97 acres and bearing entry No. 5.

9. Pressing and Ginning Factory at Aurajva in the Ettawah District in the Province of Bundelkand in the registration Sub-District of Aurajva bearing Survey No. 284/1 admeasuring 6 acres and 31 gunthas and bearing old entry No. 271 New Entry No. 2124.

10. Pressing Factory at Akola in Berar in the Registration Sub-District of Akola bearing Survey No. 6 admeasuring 6 acres and 34 gunthas and bearing entry No. 8.

11. Pressing Factory at Warrora in the Registration Sub-District of Warrora Zilla Chanda bearing Survey No. 87/2 and 92 admeasuring 284 acres and bearing entry No. 92.

12 Pressing and Ginning Factory at Yeotmal in the Province of Berar in the Registration Sub-District of Yeotmal bearing Survey No. 110, admeasuring 23 acres and 30 gunthas and bearing entry No. 135.

13. Pressing and Ginning Factory at Elichpur in the Amraoti District in the Province of Berar in the registration sub-district of Elichpur bearing No. 36 admeasuring 11 acres and 10 gunthas and bearing entry No. 75.

14. Pressing and Ginning Factory known as Gamadia Factory at Nander in the registration sub-district of ....., bearing Survey No. ....., admeasuring ..... and bearing entry No. .....

15. Pressing and Ginning Factory known as Gamadia Factory at Jalna, in the registration sub-district of ..... bearing Survey No. ..... admeasuring ..... and bearing entry No. .....

16. Pressing and Ginning Factory known as Gamadia Factory at Parbhani in the Registration Sub-District of ..... bearing Survey No. ..... admeasuring ..... and bearing entry No.....

17. Pressing and Ginning Factory known as Gamadia Factory at Sailu in the registration sub-district of ....., bearing Survey No. ..... admeasuring ..... and bearing entry No. .....

The properties 14, 15, 16 and 17 are situated in the Territory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee or to the undersigned:—

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in their show-rooms, 8/10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, sell by Auction, made-to-order complete sets of dining and bed room furniture, large cabinets, Chesterfield suites, large marble top and plain sideboard and leather cushioned dining room chairs, solid marble figures-iron frame, cottage piano by Chappell, Chubb's and Godrej's safe, electric fans, H. M. V. gramophone with selected English records, glass plated ware, etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 28th August, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MOJE SAI TUKDI KURLA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3388 of 1921.

Gokaldas Manji ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Kanji Khusaldas and Ors. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein of the 27th day of September, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties, situated at Moje Sai Tukdi in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, will be sold in one lot as one entire estate by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Kalidas Jutha, the Receiver appointed in the above suit on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1924, at the hours of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon at the Auction Rooms of the said, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers; at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants above named in the above mentioned suit No. 3388 of 1921 in all pieces or parcel of Government land ground with all buildings, structures, trees, mango trees, teak timber spenles and stones standing or lying thereon and with all the water, water courses, rights of ways and other easements appurtenant thereto situate lying and being in the Village of Moje Sai Tukdi in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette. District Thana, admeasuring acres 49.39½ Guntha.

All the said several pieces of land forming one plot and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on the East by Oshar Tank and Hill on the West by the full ground and Hill on the North by the Hill and on the South by the boundary line of the village of Pawayee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE. PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 31st August and MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other well-known makers, Italian marble statues and figures, marble pedestals, bronze figures, with electric fittings, life size models lions, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers, electric and gas wall brackets, gramophones, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, rich garden flower pots, garden furniture, "Hupmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st August and MONDAY, 1st day of Sept., 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Krishna Bhuwan, near the Three Lamp Post, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, by order of the Mortgagee and Receiver Seth Tricomdas Gordhandas Khattau and other Mortgagee artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other well known makers of the Mr. Karsondas Kalidas Jutha, comprising, square dining table, morocco seat armchairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, glass plate, cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames, rich Chinawares, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall cabinets, book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, artistic Italian marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, wall brackets, gas brackets, venetian glass wall candle brass, bronze figures with electric fittings, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, cabinet gramophone, large China jars folding harmonium, lifesize lion models, mahoganized single bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, rich engravings, garden benches, tables, rich garden pots, majolica flower stands, fire extinguishers, gas boilers, gas stoves, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

P. S.—The motor car will be put for sale on the second day of sale, i.e. 1st September at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 30TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, DINNING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, SOUNDY'S COTTAGE, PIANO ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gilbert Building opposite the Babulnath Temple, 2nd Cross Lane, Chowpatty, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji, Lazarus and other known makers comprising sliding dinning table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, chesterfield easy chairs and sofas, reclining sofas, rich table ornments, pictures, carpets single and double bedsteads, roll top office tables, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables chest of drawers, soundy's cottage piano marble figures and pedestals, cooking utensils etc.

The property of I. Dharamsey Esqr., proceeded Calcutta and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

The Premier Picture Palace of the East

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 P.M.

OWEN MOORE

IN

LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING

A SCREAMING FARCE

How would you like to get a breach of promise suit as your first wedding present; Be a nasty shock would it not? This is what happens to Owen Moore and the troubles and difficulties which result are good materials for a really witty and screamingly funny play. some of the situations seem impossible of solution but Moore always manages to scramble out. Seven reels of sparkling humour.

PATHE GAZETTE

NEWS IN PICTURES

KILL OR CURE

PATHE COMEDY

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

COMING! COMING!!
SATURDAY NEXT.

THE
WORLD'S EIGHTH WONDER
BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
AT
WEMBLEY

In 5 Reels

A Complete Record of the WONDER EXHIBITION Showing Everything in Detail.

MORE INSPIRING AND THRILLING THAN ANY SO-CALLED "SUPER" DRAMAS

KEEP YOUR DATES OPEN.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"ROGUES OF THE TURF"

Featuring FRED GROVES,

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"LYING LIPS"

With HOUSE PETERS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK

Presents

IMPERIAL PRODUCTION

'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'

Daily four shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M

Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P..M

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA

Majestic

GIRGAUM

Presents—This week

SOCIAL PRODUCTION

"REPENTANCE"

Time and Rates as Usual.

Novelty

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To-Night and This Week

The Stirring Historical Film

'Poona Raided'

TIME AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Prisoner of Zenda

ANTHONY HOPE'S

GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

TO-DAY AT 4-30

A SPECIAL MATINEE

HALF PRICE TO STUDENTS.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE EXCEPT GALLERY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Bay depression is moving westwards towards Orissa and monsoon has strengthened in Bombay Presidency and remains active in the Deccan and Central Provinces.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast; and, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces and Mysore.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Kashmir, Gujerat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyakpuy, Tavoy, Rangoon four inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island, Lashio three; Bassein, Akyab two; Narayangang one and half; Noakhali one; Cuttack one and a half; Daltonganj one; Purnea one and half; Sialkot three; Murree two; Kotah one and a half; Akola four; Hoshangabad one; Sangor and Seoni one and half; Jagdalpur one; Bombay three; Calicut and Cochin one and half; Poona one; Sholapur and Aurangabad one and half; Parbhani two; Nizamabad one; Gujbarga one and a half; Mercara two; and Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase in Gujerat and Assam.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 27th August 1924.	Total since 1st. June, 1924.	June 1st to 27th August.	
			1922.	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	3 03	31 84	62 31	59 04
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	2 50	34 65	57 23	60 89
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	2 53	30 70	57 02	63 89
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..	..	..	56 87

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 26.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.663
Temperature of Air	79.3 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4 „
Dew Point	75.0 „
Relative humanity of Air ..	87% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10 ..	10.0 „
Maximum temprature of Air ..	82.2 „
Minimum	77.0 „
General direction of Wind from .. midnight to midnight	WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight	349 mile
Fall of Rain	2.60 inch
Total fall during month	7.14 „
Do. do. year	31.35 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 27th August. ..	0.86

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
W.	27	9	47	11	6	27	2	54	0	3
		21	23	10	3		16	02	7	4
Th.	28	10	20	26	4	28	2	58	4	7
		22	12	25	1		15	57	6	9
F.	29	10	51	27	2	29	3	44	17	11
		22	53	26	0		16	32	19	7
Sat.	30	5	53	27	11	30	4	23	17	2
		17	62	10	0		17	4	18	9
Sun.	31	11	54	28	9	31	5	33	15	9
	Sep.					Sep.	11	6	16	8
M.	1	0	07	27	11	1	6	5	15	9
		12	26	28	9		18	34	16	3
Tu.	2	9	47	28	1	2	6	39	16	2
		12	58	28	7		19	8	16	8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th August 1924, giving data for the proceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.10in. of rain, Lahore 0.20in. and Multan 0.18in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the north and east of the province and the minimum at Multan only.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the west. The air is drier than usual at Cawnpore. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.24in. of rain, Jaipur 0.78in. and Kotah 1.41in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area; the minimum was as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.59in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.56in., Deesa 0.01in., Neemuch 0.72in. and Indore 0.46in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Central India West and at Rajkot; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 1.52in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.90in., Khandwa 0.18in., Akola 3.60in., Amraoti 0.49in., Nagpur 0.23in. and Raipur 0.11in. Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is above normal at Akola and Chanda. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 3.09in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.45in., Marmagao 0.51in. and Karwar 0.68in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 82deg.2 (2deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 75deg.9 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.38in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.67in., Poona 1.20in., Sholapur 1.31in., Bijapur 0.25in., Belgaum 0.32in., Aurangabad 1.31in. and Nizamabad 1.03in. Skies are moderately clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat and east Rajputana, and local in the Punjab, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.45in., Calicut 1.55in., Cochin 1.29in., Masulipatam 0.17in., Bellary 0.11in., Madras 0.46in. and Negapatam 0.55in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th Aug. 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been generally active everywhere outside Assam and Bengal and locally heavy rain has occurred in Hyderabad and Rajputana east. The feeble Bay depression is passing into Orissa where locally heavy rain has fallen. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, the Kumaon hills, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bihar, the east and north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Central India East and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, southeast Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Akyab one and a half; Diamond Island one; Puri four; Hukitala two; Balasore Chaibasa one and a half; Pachmarhi, Jagdalpur one; Hanamkonda eight; Kurnool one; Gopalpur two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
	In.	In.	In.	In.
Punjab—				
Multan	0.18	4.42	4.54	—0.12
Rawalpindi	0.10	17.21	18.12	—0.91
Lahore	0.20	12.04	12.04	+0.06
Hissar	..	5.07	8.73	—3.66
Ambala	..	12.45	17.73	—5.28
Delhi	0.04	10.94	17.14	—6.20
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	13.83	18.50	—4.67
Mainpuri	..	24.16	17.16	+7.00
Jhansi	..	33.35	25.59	+8.26
Cawnpore	..	35.23	23.77	11.46
Allahabad	..	29.44	27.28	+2.16
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.07	—1.79
Karachi	..	2.15	5.39	—3.24
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.24	13.87	14.79	—0.92
Jaipur	0.78	24.37	17.18	+7.19
Kotah	1.41	34.27	20.08	14.19
Mount Abu	..	27.67	45.33	18.66
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	4.88	11.09	—6.21
Dwarka	0.08	3.58	10.66	—7.08
Veraval	0.03	11.48	14.72	—3.24
Rajkot	0.04	19.01	20.19	—1.18
Bhavnagar Para	..	7.56	15.16	—7.60
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.59	29.96	31.79	—1.83
Ahmedabad	0.56	16.55	23.18	—6.63
Deesa	0.01	13.91	18.91	—4.97
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.72	16.04	20.84	—4.80
Indore	0.46	17.45	22.63	—5.18
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.08	44.23	39.98	+4.25
Saugor	1.52	27.63	32.65	—5.02
Hoshangabad ..	0.90	29.03	34.91	—5.88
Khandwa	0.18	10.65	19.61	—8.96
Akola	3.60	17.48	20.20	—2.72
Amraoti	0.49	15.95	20.90	—4.95
Nagpur	0.23	19.93	32.68	12.75
Chanda	..	20.50	35.11	14.61
Raipur	0.11	20.70	35.46	14.76
Konkan—				
Bombay	3.0	31.84	54.50	22.66
Ratnagiri	0.45	80.13	79.22	+0.91
Mormugao	0.51	81.34	75.07	+6.27
Karwar	0.08	104.97	94.06	10.91
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.38	11.36	11.80	—0.44
Ahmednagar	0.67	8.58	10.49	—1.91
Poona	1.20	10.66	54.12	—4.46
Sholapur	1.31	7.95	12.83	—4.88
Bijapur	0.25	4.56	7.63	—3.07
Belgaum	0.32	36.89	33.17	+3.72
Hydersbad—				
Aurangabad ..	1.31	11.14	15.87	—4.43
Nizamabad (Indur.)	1.02	14.47	24.52	10.05
Hydrabad	0.08	17.12	16.58	+0.54
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.45	118.06	93.99	24.07
Calicut	1.55	127.39	78.62	48.77
Cochin	1.29	116.28	62.99	52.29
Ceylon—				
Colombo	1.01	25.87	15.90	+9.97
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulitatam ..	0.17	13.54	17.16	—3.62
Bellary	0.11	7.34	5.70	+1.64
Cudlapah	0.04	7.03	11.32	—4.29
Madras	0.46	11.65	9.78	+1.87
Bangalore	0.01	13.74	11.75	+1.99
Coimbatore	..	20.73	4.07	16.66
Trichinopoly	..	7.06	6.16	+0.90
Negapatam	0.55	2.84	6.26	—3.62

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27.

S S Cowden Law, Nelson, Delogoa bay.
S S Alps Maru, Kametaka, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28.

S S Liebenfels, Schwarz, Karachi.
S S Clan MacNeil, Clark, Calicut.

LOADING.

Aug. 27.

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S S Cowden Law:—The steamer Cowden Law, 3525 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa bay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Alps Maru:—The O S K steamer Alps Maru, 4861 tons, Captain S Kametaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Liebenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 3852 tons, Captain Schwarz, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Clan MacNeil:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, 3788 tons, Captain J Clark, will sail to-day from harbour for Calicut, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, August 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Colaba 3899 N. F., M M & Co.
2 Narkunda 3699 London, 30/8, M M & Co.
3 Nizam 3334 N F, 1/9, T M & Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
6 Liebenfels 3851, K'chi 27/8, L Edwards Ld
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 27/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Malda 5454 N.F., 3/9 M M & Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 3/9, M M & Co.
11 Anjora 3590, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992, N.F. 28/8 M M & Co.
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk 29/8 T M and Co.
15 Craconia, 4762, Trieste, 1/9 L Triestino.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 20-9 M M & Co.
17 Jetty Vasna 3020, Basrah, 5/9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 31/8 N Y Kaisha
2 Clan Macneil, 3788, 28/8, J F and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, Bana, 27/8, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1902, Basra 29/8 M M & Co
5 Chenab 2157, Barcelona, 28/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway 2387, N.F., 1/9 A Yule and Co.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 2/9 Scindia S N Co.
8 Orna 2997, Rangoon 5/9, M M & Co. and Co.
9 Jeypore 3209, N F, 29/8, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 2/9 T M & Co.
14 Jalavijay 2297, Rangoon, 30/8, S S N Co.
15 Bandra 1877, P Gulf N F, M M & Co
16 Karachi 124 M. Coast N.F. R Assaria & Co.
16 Nour-el-Bahr 199, M'Coast 30/8 Merchant S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Clan Macvicar due about 3rd September, Agent James Finlay Co.

Kandahar due about 10th September, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Harvadd due about 16th October Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Borderer due about 1st September, Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels due about 29th August, Agent L Edward Co.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd September, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soommelsdyk due about 2nd September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Rovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Arcturus due about 31st August, Agent Volkart Bros.

Selma City due about 7th September, Agent M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru due about 10th September, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.

Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 6th September, Agent M M and Co.

Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 27.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—36 bales wool, G Jethanand, 65 bales cotton cutting rags, V N Joshi; 270 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 36 bales wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co., 4003 cwt myrabollams, Mathradas Bros. 87 cwt kapok seed, Mathradas Bros.; 100 bales cotton waste, M Tricomlal.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—84 bundles shooks, S S Miranda; 14 bundles Iron hoops (14 cwt.) S S Miranda; 7 casks heads S S Miranda.

S S Circassia for New York:—9 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co., Ltd.

S S Narkunda for London:—3 cases Ganja (9 mds.) Ismail Fakir Mahomed, 13 bales cow hides tanned, M Nissim; 4 bales Goat skins tanned M Nissim; 1100 cwt ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co. 55 cwt Aloes Fibre, A Durst. 50 bales Kopak cotton, J A Beghie and Co. Ltd. 5 cases Ganja (14 mds.) B Virji and Co. 2 bales sheep skins tanned, E. Allarakhia, 110 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy and Co.

S S Sureway for Antwerp:—200 cwt mustard seed, A Durst, 1888 cwt crushed bones, Hollings hurst and Co. Ltd.

S S Sureway for Ghent—220 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:4000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—50 cwt gum olibanum, G Yacoobalii and Co.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—80 bales cotton waste Coutts and Co. 6500 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—100 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 14 monge empty gas cylinders, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Morioko Maru for Shanghai:—4 cases Rough Green Stones J M Salemohomed, 600 bales cotton, Tovo M. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Morioka Maru for Hongkong:—20 cases Rose Oil, H K Juma.

S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 104 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 27.

S S Reva, Agents: W and A Graham and Co.:—

From Christiana—200 cases sulphur matches 275 cases condensed milk, 45 cases preserves, 140 drums chloride of calcium, 404 bales paper 336 reels paper, 1183 kegs nails.

From Gothenburg:—40 cases envelopes, 335 cases matches in zinc, 15 cases lamps, 16 cases German Silver circle 250 bundles steel, 1252 bundles ceiling boards, 263 bales paper, 85 rolls paper, 456 pieces Aspenwood stocks, 95 cases steel hinges, 245 cases Nails, 182 packages Nails, 2648 kegs Nails.

From Antwerp:—175 cases window glass 60 cases lead white, 297 cases dying materials, 223 drums dyeing material 23 cans dyeing materials 360 casks dyeing materials, 20 casks Tartaric Acid, 40 casks Bichromate of soda; 1817 bundles Mild steel hoops, 110 barrels Nitrate of Barium, 40 kegs hydrosulphite of soda, 457 kegs dyes paste, 124 kegs dyes dry, 82 cans Dyes dry, 218 cases Dyes dry.

S S Sureway, Agents:—Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.:—

From Sourabaya:—32563 bags sugar.

S S Clan Macneil, Agents:—James Finlay and Co. Ltd.:—

From Manchester:—389 cases cottons, 312 bales cottons, 98 bales cotton yarn, 114 cases cotton yarn, 31 cases woollens, 16 cases cotton and woollen 256 cases cotton P goods, 156 bales cotton P. Goods 270 bales all newspaper, 195 bales paper, 26 rolls paper, 15 bales cotton goods 31 cases cotton goods, 19 cases toilet soap, 40 cases common soap, 66 drums oil, 38 barrels Soluble Oil 26 barrels Bleaching Paste, 77 barrels Tallow 4200 bags soda Ash, 34 casks Alizarine Dye, 10 bundles hoot nails, 50 D/bags Farina.

From Swansea:—151 steel poles 24 bales paper, 21 bundles steel hoops, 992 boxes tin plates.

From Genoa:—26585 Tiles, 33 cases cotton P. Goods, 76 cases Marble Work, 25 cases Vermouth, 150 casks Red Lead, 50 bottles quick Silver 38 cases Tissues, 17 bales Tissues, 16 bales Tissues, 16 packages Tissues.

From Glasgow:—196 cases cottons, 88 cases cotton P goods, 64 bales cotton yarn, 95 bales paper, 2916 stoneware Acid jars, 999 pipes, 50 bales old newspapers, 77 tubes, 24 cases sewing cotton seeds, 35 cases Rum, 165 cases Whisky, 60 cases safety fuses; 125 drums Anticorrosive composition, 2330 plates hard spelter, 334 zinc Ingots, 211 bars Iron, 500 bundles Galv. Corr Sheets, 12 drums Grease.

From Liverpool:—13 cases cotton P goods, 16 cases woollen P goods, 16 cases woollen and cotton P. goods 268 bales paper, 33 bales Lint 30 bundles common soap, 838 boxes common soap, 1175 cases common soap, 25 cases Galv. Ridging 261 case Galv. steel sheets 31 cases Babbins, 62 cases Rivets, 50 D/bags Rivets, 50 bags broken Tiles, 155 pieces earthenware 72 bundles earthenware, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1368 bundles galv. corr. sheets 18 bundles steel rims, 250 bundles Galvd. plain sheets, 16 drums Paint, 60 drums Bleaching powder, 600 drums disinfectant fluid, 20 mild steel flats, 1000 C. I bends, 400 C I Trans 95 steel poles, 220 pieces mild steel rounds, 27 pieces Iron work 30 cylinderes chlorine, 10 H/barrels Lubricating grease, 50 kegs Lubricating Grease, 100 drums Mineral Lubricating Oil, 10 barrels Mineral Lubricating Oil.

From Naples—3995 backets Potatoes.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Nearly ten years have passed since the beginning of the world war and yet there are no signs of any change in the economic conditions likely to take place within measurable time. Apart from unimportant differences, the situation in all European and in a large measure also overseas countries is practically identical. Everywhere complaints are heard of a serious crisis in the general economic conditions and almost identical difficulties are pointed out everywhere, viz., no market, no enterprising spirit, no money, but instead, great unemployment, distress and misery, economic collapses and universal dissatisfaction amongst the broad masses of the populations, writes Herr Geheimrat Conrad von Borsig, head of the engineering firm of A. Borsig, Berlin-Tegel, in a German journal.

Whenever we try to find the causal nexus for this peculiar state of affairs the result of our investigations will always lead us back to the Treaty of Versailles, and the seeds sown and the harvest now being reaped by it, and we are struck by the peculiar fact that up till now nobody on the side of the Allies has had the courage of his conviction to openly admit and acknowledge that the greatest mistake at the end of the war was the conclusion of just this peace. But it is not only the peace treaty which has had such a disastrous effect upon the world's economic life, but at least as much the measures adopted by a large part of the Allied Powers towards Germany and Austria with regard to the trading conditions between these countries on the one side and those on the other. France, Belgium, Italy, and to a large extent Great Britain with her colonies have hedged themselves in by high-tariff walls and special tariffs, exchange surcharges, reparation duties, and measures of a similar nature to such an extent that an extensive trade between them and Germany or Austria, such as existed before the war, is no longer possible.

It is, of course, only natural that the present unfortunate condition of Germany is being exploited for all it is worth, since Germany is at present not in a position to close its borders against the import of French products and those of the other Allied countries and it will be equally well understood that those countries have hence no reason whatever to meet Germany to any appreciable extent by way of mutual agreements as regards their tariffs. It is to be hoped, however, that conditions will somewhat change for the better in the course of the next year, when Germany will again be free in all matters connected with her tariff system.

It is rather difficult to understand why Great Britain's economy which since the conclusion of war has been a heavy sufferer from unemployment has not been willing and found ways and means to restore the former flourishing trade with Germany. One would rather think that the English people should have been aware now for many centuries of the great economic truth that free trade and free intercourse with all countries has always been England's strength and an essential cause of her greatness, and not a rigorous segregation against the import of products from abroad as adopted at present with reference to German goods. The 5 per cent duty on reparations account is still prohibitive in its effect, specially since Germany's economy is still far from being able to compete on the world's market owing to excessive taxation, high freights, and a reduced production of the individual workman. But it is not the 5 per cent. reparation duty alone which has led to an almost complete stagnation of the Anglo-German trade, but to a large extent it is due to the numerous little restrictive measures adopted by the British Government in the Dominions and wherever else England has a preponderant influence in political and commercial affairs. No German is permitted up till now, for instance, to make a longer stay in India than is deemed advisable by the English governors of that country and on no account is he allowed to settle down or establish branches or agencies in that country. Nor is the Indian himself permitted to visit other countries outside of England without a special passport issued by the British Government. In Australia no German has a right to carry on a business or a trade and German goods are refused admission into the country. Conditions similar to these prevail in most of the other British Colonies and Dominions with, perhaps, the only exception of South Africa, where the strong influence of the Dutch population is probably responsible for this deviation from the accepted economic policy of the English rulers.

On consideration of this rather short sighted policy are we not justified in asking the question, how business and trade can possibly be expected to revive or to develop at all under such deplorable conditions? Instead of openly acknowledging the errors and mistakes of the present economic policy, the old projects of Chamberlain to make England and her colonies an economic entirety fenced in by high tariff walls and to differentiate between the import from other countries and those of the British Colonies and vice versa, have been dug out again from the lumber room of the past. For reasons of the experience of the last thirty years this idea is impossible of realization, simply because the Colonies as well as England herself are in the first place dependent on their trade with other countries, while just this trade has always been carried on to the benefit of England herself, who has thus been in a position to make the whole world her tributary by financing trade, by insurances, shipping, and the payment of commissions. Quite apart from the essentially changed conditions which prevail now as a result of the war, the realization of these projects will induce every single country which is not exclusively dependent on the import of goods from England or the British Colonies to look about wherever possible for other countries of supply and to avoid England on account of the discrimination made between herself, her Dominions and other countries. The world's trade will never submit to be forced along unnatural and circuitous channels, but will always take the cheapest and shortest cut. It follows that, if England intends to regain her former prosperity and predominance in international trade, she will have to remove herself first of all the artificial barriers which she has raised in order to keep Germany as far as possible away from trade with English speaking countries.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 233.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.48-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.70.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but steady market.

London, Aug. 26,
Tele. Transfers 1-5 1-4 dull.
Bar Gold £ 4/12/3. Steady
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/16 quiet,

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/8
Fcs, Demand	550
American Dollars	311
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	233
Japan	128 1/2
Singapore	165

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 26.
Rentes 3 per cent 54 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—QuietBusiness small
Interest day to day loans 2 3-8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

New, York, Aug. 26.

Stockholm	16.90
Christiania	32.48
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	23.98
Belgium	90.06 yesterdays
Athens	247.50 „
Prague	149.25

London, Aug. 26.
Exchange on London in Paris 83.15
„ „ „in Germany 18,883,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.55

New York, Aug. 26.
Demand Bills 4.48.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 26.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ „ 6 ..	4 3/4
5% Rentes	25

STOCKS.

London, Aug. 26.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960–90 ..	£ 89 3-4-3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 -1/8
War Loan 5% 1929–47 ..	£ 101 7-16-3/16
Conversion Loan	£ 76 7-8 ex dvd 1 1/16
Indian Loan 5 1-2% ..	£ 100 3 4-1/4
„ „ 7%	£ 112 1/2-1/4
Consols 2 1-2%	£ 57 3/8-1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2% ..	47 1-2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1-2% ..	..
(Sterling Loan)	66 3/8-1/4
Govt. Securities 3% ..	56 1/2-1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 27.
Market is closed to-day.

London, Aug. 26.
Bar gold ready s. 92-3.
Silver ready d. 34-3.
Silver forward d. 34-3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.
Para Fine Hard CureOct Dec seller Firm 14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe easier closing very steady at for Sept/ 13 1/2

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 26.
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15/

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1947 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400xd, India 81/8xd, Central 24/4xd and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, Aug. 26.

Chartered Bank of India and A and China	£ 20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 136
National Bank of India, Ltd ..	£ 44 3-4
Eastern Bank of India, Ltd. ..	£ 6-
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	£ 10 3-4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 430, Alliance 75, Apollo 20/8 Bombay Cotton 525, Bombay Dyeing 720, Bradbury 507/8, Century 380, Cent. India 512/8, Colaba Land 167/8, Coorla 175, Crescent 237/8xd, Edw. Sassoon 202/8xd, Elphinstone 45, Fazulbhoy 915xd, Globe 55, Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 227/8xd, Ind. Malwa 382/8xd, Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kastoorchand 195, Khatao 200, Kohinoor 1150, Luxmi Cotton 4750xd, Madhowji 242/8, Mathuradas 200, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 3600n, New Great 342/8, New City 375, Pabani 362/8, Pearle 356/4, Phoenix 505, Simplex 230, Swan 850, Swadeshi 575, Tata Mill 205 and Vishnu Cotton 1750xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165xd, B Burma 303/12xd, B Burma N I 68/12xd, Bt. Burma Pet 3/14, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 60, Bundi Cement 10/4xd, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 175, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 43/12, Tata Iron Ord. 15/8, Tata Iron Defd 50, Tata Hydro 716/4xd and Scindia Steam 5/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Jutes:—In sympathy with hessians Howrah and Clive opened stronger and remained active with a fair amount of buying support from bulls. The hundred rupee stocks in some instances enhanced their quotations though the demand was limited. In coals Bengal Nagpore was still in evidence with buyers at Rs. 72 not getting on. Raneegunge was also better with a few buyers of Ghusick and Muslia at Rs. 15. Seetarampore on the other hand marked a drop of four points. In teas although enquiry has been restricted prices shew no change. Miscellaneous were without any special features to record. Firpo Ltd. depreciated one point. Government securities were unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent bonds 1933 98/2, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/4.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 13/4, Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 60, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 155, Futwah Islampur Railway 60, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 77.

Cottons:—Bowreah ord. 393, do. pref. 115, Kesoram 3/14, New Ring pref. 102.

Jutes:—Anglo India pref. 109, Auckland 263/8, Bally 243/8, Barnagore 162/8, Birla 9/13 Belvedere 530, Budge Budge 445, Clive 43/12, Delta pref. 97, Empire 56, Fort William 392, Gondalpara 940, Hooghly ord. 76/8, Howrah 46/10, Hukumchand ord. 11/8, Kamarhatty 590, Kelvin 804, Lansdowne 327, Lawrence 578, National 298/8, Northbrook 59/4, Orient 215/3, Reliance 60/8.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/12, Bengal Nagpore 72/8, Ghusick and Muslia 15/4, Gopalichuck 15/12, Lakurka 19/4, New Manbhoom 41/4, Patmohna 3/5, Raneegunge 49/12, Seetarampore 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement Re. 1, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 5/2, Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction annas 5, Behar Rice 1/10, British India Corporation ord. 4/6, Firpo Ltd. 9/8, Achard 25, Indian Cables 2, British Burma Petroleum 4/8, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/12.

Tea Companies:—Dufflaghur Tea 13/4, Grob Tea B 14/12, Loolah 10/8, Western Cachar 580, Rajabhat 26/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and one fourth pence.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Liverpool, market will remain open on Saturdays on and from the 6th. proximo, and will be closed on Fridays at 4 p.m. commencing from 5th of next month.

HOLIDAYS.

American markets will be closed on 1st September 1924.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Is firm with considrable enquiry in coth. Yarns moving off.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

New York market 23th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.42	Oct.	24.60+18	24.73+31	24.90	+48
24.02	Dec.			24.45	+43
24.01	Jan.		24.29+28	24.43	+42
24.35	Mar.			24.73	+38
24.53	May			24.90	+37

On 25th August Spot New York 26.45 —115; New Orleans 24.10 —138.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market recovered on local buying but plenty of cotton for sale on any advance. October highest 24.93 (11-45 a.m.) lowest 24.50 (10-30 a.m.) range .43 points.

Liverpool market 26th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.85	Oct.	14.00+15	13.93+08	14.00	+10
13.62	Jan.	13.78+16	13.73+11	13.82	+20
13.63	Mar.	13.78+15		13.34	+28
13.62	May.			13.82	+20
13.46	Jul.			13.66	+20
	Egyptian				
19.75	Nov.			19.45	—30
19.30	Jan.			18.95	—35

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 400,000. Light to moderate rainfall Fort Worth (Tex) district and North Carolina. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

(2, Smaller market. Some hedge selling. Some local selling. Trade fixing call sales. Rains in West Texas, and in Central Texas.

American cross rate 4.48 3/4.

Liverpool Aug. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool.

October	14.00	+15
January	13.82	+20
March	13.84	+21
May	13.82	+20

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	1,400 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot. Universal Standard	
Good demand	15.27
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	2.500
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	24.72
January	24.25
March	24.55
New York Noon Call	
October	24.82
January	24.38
March	24.69
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.90
January	24.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—:

September	14.40	plus .17
October	13.98	„ .13
January	13.78	„ .16
March	13.78	„ .17
May	13.78	„ .16
Egyptians:—		
November	19.75	
December	19.45	
March	19.20	

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G O C

CLOSING PRICES.

August	14.62	plus .13
September	14.29	„ .16
October	14.00	„ .15
November	13.86	„ .19
December	13.80	„ .21
January	13.82	„ .20
February	13.82	„ .20
March	13.84	„ .21
April	13.82	„ .20
May	13.82	„ .20
June	13.71	„ .19
July	13.66	„ .06

Tone:—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

August	23.45	—.30
September	21.05	—.30
October	19.77	—.33
November	19.45	—.30
December	19.51	—.37
January	18.95	—.35
February	18.85	—.35
March	18.80	—.35
April	18.72	—.25
May	18.65	—.35
June	18.58	—.35
July	18.50	—.35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

M. G. Bengal "Good"	10.60
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	11.00
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	11.40
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	11.15
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.65
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.15
M. G. Broads "Good"	11.65
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.05
M. G. Broach "Fine"	13.45
M. G. Scinde "Good"	10.50
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	10.90
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	12.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 26.

Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports		22,000
Day's Export to Continent		4,000
Futures at New York		
October	24.90	+.48
December	24.45	+.43
January	24.44	+.44
March	24.73	+.38
Spot Cotton at New York	26.90	+.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.54	+.44
Futures at New Orleans		
October	24.04	+.46
December	24.18	—.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17	
Silver Foreign mined	68 3/8.	

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 26.

Futures at New York.		
October	24.90	+48
December	24.45	+43
January	24.44	+44
March	24.73	+38

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 26

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sep Value	53/4
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Aug./Sept Value	54/6
Australion Aug/Sep sellers	56/6
And for afloat paid	54/3
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sep Value	5./6
And Sep/Oct sellers	54/6
Soft Red Karachi Aug/Sept. Value	52/9

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was dull and Closed at £ 20 1-4 paid for Aug.-Sept. and lb 19 1-8 sellers for Jan.-Feb. shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 11. Aug.-Sept. sellers
Castorseed Bombay £ 30.-Aug.-Sept sellers

METALS.

London, Aug. 26

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66 1-2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 62 3/4
Copper Braziers	„ 84 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	„ 28 1/2 Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets ..	£ 18 3/4 „
Tin Block	552

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 26.

Karachi, Barley 41-Aug.-Sept. sellers and 41-9 cargo sellers for September.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 26.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21-9

FineWhite Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. sellers 21-9

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan-Mar sellers 22

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan-Mar sellers 22-2

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan-Mar sellers 22-2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 27th August 1924, 4 p.m.

Ready Prices remained unchanged. Forward Prices also remained unchanged with very little business doing.

The following are the Nominal Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs. 20/3 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transipment Rs. 15 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment July Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment August-September Sh. 21/3 per cwt F. B. H.

Fine White Java Shipment October-December Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar Shipment November-December Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritious Crystal Sugar Shipment August or September Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritious Crystal Sugar Shipment September or October Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritious Crystal Sugar Shipment October-November-December Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £ 22 1/2
Aug/Sept sellers £ 22 1/2
Tone:—For August done more offering
August sellers 41/6
Buyers etc. Spet/Dec done sellers .. 40/9

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for August shipment at £22½and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull at 22 1/4.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 27

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	425	430	
Bombay Cotton	500	500	
Bombay Dyeing	710-17 1/2 12 1 2	16 1/2-720	
Century	370-72 1/2	821/2-378 3/4	
Nagpur	508 3/4-7 1/2	10-512 1/2	
Colaba	162 1/2-66 1/4	70-167 1/2	
Crescent ex-divi	230	40-237 1/2-	
Indore ex divi	377 1/2	382 1/2	
Kohinoor	1150	1150	
New Great	335	40-342 1/2	
Pearl ex-divi.	525-32 1/2	40-536 1/4	
Phoenix	500	505	
Bharucha	107-1/2	107 1/2	
Simplex	222 1/2-25	32 1/2-230	
Swan ex-divi.	850	850	
Swadesh	555-56 1/4	57 1/2-575	
Pabni	345	365	
Fazal	912 1/2-15 8 3/4	17 1/2-915	
Mathuradas	200	200	
Tata Mill	195	205	
Globe	50	55	
Mysore	112-1/2	112 1/2	
Madhavji	240	242 1/2	
Finlay ex-divi.	600	600	
Gokak	100	102 1/2	
Edward Sassoon	200	202 1/2	
Meyer Sassoon	140	140	
Alcock	165	165	
Bombay Burma Old ..	303-3/4	303 3/4	
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	90 7/8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	57 1/2	60	
Bundi Cement	10 1/4	10 1/4	
Central E. Mining	26 1/4	26 3/4	
Indian Cement	46 1/4	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Tata Steel Defd.	47 1/2-48 3/4	50	

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, was held at the Brokers' Exchange Hall on Tuesday under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

The chairman in the course of his speech referring to the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, said:—The Government did not institute that eiquiry on its own motion. They were obliged to do so in response to a resolution passed by the local Council. It will however be self-evident from the report of the proceedings of the Atlay Committee that those who took part in the debate on the subject were either ill-informed or unwittingly led astray by criticisms in some sections of the press, equally misinformed or ill-informed. The association welcomed such an enquiry hoping to remedy the defects or redress the grievances of the public that may be reasonably pointed out before the Committee.

Barren though as the report is of any substantial or really useful practical recommendations, your committee deemed it right to found criticism thereon in order to demonstrate the hollowness of many of the careless and unverified statements made by many witnesses.

Of this criticism in detail, we have now printed copies and widely distributed them with the sole object that the unbiassed and impartial public may form their own independent judgment thereon. Now that the criticism on the report of the Atlay Committee is before the intelligent public, it is for them to say how far the position taken by the association is right or wrong. The report and our criticism thereon are now being considered by the Government and it would be improper to make any further observations until their opinion is published. There will be time enough for comment when it is published. Meanwhile I can say our conclusion is thus: That, as already stated in our reply, the association will cordially welcome such recommendations as to them may appear reasonable and practical from their knowledge and experience of so many years. At the same time it will be our duty to express our dissent from such as we may deem to be impractical and in no way conducive to the interests of the investing public.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"Having read to the fact that more than one unfounded and reckless allegation has been made against the association in the written representation of the Indian Chamber and its representative who gave his oral examination before the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, without in any manner substantiating them, it is hereby resolved that for its own better reputation and dignity this Association do disssociate themselves and discontinue forthwith their affiliation with that body."

"That the secretary should convene extraordinary general meetings of our member twice a week for passing our draft rules and regulations and that no quorum should be required at adjourned meetings but at least five members should be present thereat.

"That Messrs. Maneklal Jethabhai and K. R. P. Shroff be appointed trustees in the place of Mr. Maneklal Premchand and the late Mr. N. P. Kurani."

"That members should not do any transactions beyond official hours and on days closed for business either within or without the exchange.

"That henceforth shares should be delivered against cash in settlement of cash business and if the shares are not accepted by the company for registration the sellers should be bound to refund the price thereof forthwith."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—1st Division—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage.
Harwood League:—2nd Division—Gymkhana "B" vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Oval.

FRIDAY, August 29th.

Corporation Address to Mahatma Gandhi at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
The mail steamer "Cacedonia," with the English mails of August 14, due at 5 a.m.
Harwood League:—Second Division—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Oval.
Bombay Police vs. Colaba United, Cooperage.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Harwood League:—1st Division—West Yorks vs. R. A. 70 Battery, Cooperage.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug 28 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 23m; Sunset 6h 58m.
Aug. 29 (Fri.) Sunrise 6 h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 57m
Aug. 30 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Sept. 2 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
Sept. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 53m

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Amur Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th instant instead of 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Calcutta Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 26th August.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th August 1924, to 6 a.m. of 27th August, 1924:—
Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attacks 2, deaths 3; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil death nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 85.
Total mortality this day last year. 102.

LECTURE AT Y. M. C. A.

A lecture will be given to-day (Thursday, August 28th at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, by Miss Campbell. All are welcome.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON SANSKRIT DRAMA

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Ph.D. will deliver lecture I. of his course of lectures on the Sanskrit Drama under the auspices of this University in the University Library, Ground floor, to-day (Thursday) the 28th August, 1924. The subject of the lecture is "The Origin of the Sanskrit Drama." The lecture is open to the public.

AHILYABAI ANNIVERSARY.

The Mahila Mandal, Parel, will celebrate the Anniversary of Shri Devi Ahilybai Holkar to-day, (Thursday the 28th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. at Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, when Mr. M. V. Donde, B.A. and others will address on the life and the work of Devi Ahilyabai. Dr. Miss Lanbai Manker, M.B., B.S., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. All ladies are cordially requested to attend.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1924, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Paper to be read: "Two Ancient Sindi Tales", by the Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S. Members and friends are invited to attend.

PUNJAB MUSLIM CLUB.

An ordinary meeting of the "Punjab Muslim Club" will take place at the private residence of Seth Ahmed Din, Belkassis Road, New Nagpada, on Sunday (the 31st inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All the members and sympathisers of the Club are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The 28th annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held on Sunday (the 7th prox.) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan," Sandhurst Road, when members are requested to be present.

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."

The photodramatic sensation of the year which opens at the Excelsior Theatre next Saturday, 30th August, for a run of seven days only, is hailed as a hurricane of thrills and moments of suspense. The story in itself is a thrill-a-minute, but in the screen adaptation the imagination does not have to be stretched at any time as the wonderful portrayal of the principals coupled with the faultless direction of Victor Heerman, leaves nothing to be desired from a thrill standpoint. The most wonderful casts ever assembled for any single production were given the principal roles. Included in this glaxy of stars are, Elaine Hammerstein, Bert Lytell, Lew Cody, Claire Windsor, Hobart Bosworth, Bryant Washburn, Marjorie Daw, and a number of others who have already endeared themselves to the picture-loving public.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 759 was 29 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.83. The mortality for the 34th week of 1923 was 713 and death-rate 30.18 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 837 and death rate 39.17.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 250 as against 1 and 248 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 178 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 7 attacks and 4 deaths. Small-pox caused 9 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague caused 8 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 403 and compares favourably with that for the 34th week of 1923 when the figure was 399 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz: 385.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MUNICIPAL CORPORATOR.

At the Mazagaon Police Court befor Mr. N. Jungtewala, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master, presented the following information through Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, against (1) Munshi, (2) Luxmon alias Narayen and (3) Pathan charging them with hurt and affray on the 26th August at 9 a.m.

The information stated:—I am a retired school master and also am a member of the Municipal Corporation and reside at Mandvi. I know the accused. They are in municipal service. On the 25th instant at 9-15 a.m. I was sitting on the pedni of Chhotalal Virji at Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, when one woman was sitting on the otla of Chhotalal to sell fruits. One of the accused came up and picked up the fruit basket. She remonstrated and the accused gave her a push and she fell down. Another accused came near this place in the meanwhile to help his companion and people collected.

These two accused began to strike people at random and Mr. Virji in whose shop I was sitting told me that the otla was not in municipal jurisdiction and still why these servants were harassing the woman and others.

I left the shop and went where the accused were standing on the road and told them why they were doing so, when No. 1 gave me a slap on my face and my spectacles went off the eye. Accused No. 2 gave me a similar slap on the right side of the face.

In the meanwhile a European officer came up there and a ferry with several persons including a Pathan came there. I told the officer who I was and requested him to see that his subordinates should not assault people. He would not listen to me and sat on the lorry. No. 3 who was sitting in the lorry thereupon gave me a kick on my back with his boot and then the lorry was driven away. People in the lorry threw stones at the crowd collected and one of the servants also flourished stick at the crowd. I telephoned at the Mandvi Police Station. Police came and sent me to the G. T. Hospital. My complaint was then taken down and I was referred to the Court. I showed marks of injury on my left eye and on my back.

Two sticks, a big bamboo and the other leather hunter were picked by the crowd and handed over to me. I produce them in Court. I therefore charge the accused as above and pray for process against them that they may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

4 MONTHS' R. I. FOR A DEPORTEE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sergeant Fish charged Abdul Karim Nurmohmed a deportee, with returning to Bombay without the order of the Police Commissioner. The accused was deported on 14-5-1923 from Bombay and a police constable had left him as far as Thana. On the 22nd instant the accused was found loitering at Meston Road and was arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-DRIVER FINED RS. 30.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sergeant Bell charged Hormusji Dadabhai, a motor driver of Standard Oil Company with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted while Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

The evidence showed that at 5 p.m. on Tuesday a double deck tram car was proceeding from Dhobi Talao to Museum and when it stopped at the station near Municipal office, the accused rushed past the tram car thus injuring its rear portion.

The accused's defence was that the tram car did not stop at the right station and therefore his car collided with the tram car.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30.

FIRE IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at about midnight in a chemist's shop belonging to Chandulal Valchand, at Princess Street. On receipt of information fire engines from Fort, Bhuleshwar and Byculla immediately repaired to the scene and brought the fire under control in about half an hour. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 2000 which is covered by insurance.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

On the evening of 16th instant Seshama Babaji (50) a Hindu woman residing at Kamatipura 7th Lane was pouring kerosine oil on a heap of live coal when a flame flared up and she was burnt all over her body. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on Tuesday.

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on Wednesday morning when the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO BLOWS.

On Tuesday night a tragedy occurred at the Development Chawl, Delisle Road. It appears for some time past this chawl is figuring prominently in Law Courts and Coroner's Court for assaults and murder. In this case it appears in room No. 79, one Vithoo Pandoo was living with his wife Krishnabai and they had a boarder, named Gungaram. On Tuesday night Gangaram left his food saying it was not to his taste and both Vithoo and his wife followed him. Near the stairs, it is alleged, Gangaram gave some blows to Krishnabai on her face and stomach as a result of which she vomitted and died. Her body was removed to the morgue where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday morning when the suspect Gangaram too was present. Medical evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of spleen.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of spleen resulting from blows given by the suspect Gangaram.

STRIKE AT WADI BUNDER.

FORWARDING AGENTS STOP BOOKING

The following telegram has been sent to the Chairman, G. I. P. Railway Board, Railway Board, Simla and the Agent, G. I. P. Railway by the Secretary, Forwarding Agents Association, Wadi Bunder:

"Booking struck owing to unpracticable orders of Commercial Inattention to public complaints."

The Forwarding Agents, Wadi Bunder, stopped work yesterday and it is expected that the stoppage of the work will continue to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PURCHASE OF ELECTRIC LORRIES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding; when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner about the purchase of two electric lorries for the Corporation. The Commissioner stated that in Calcutta these lorries were found to be working very satisfactorily and that they cost Rs. 360 per month as against Rs. 720 per month for petrol lorries.

The Chairman said he had reason to know that the renovation of batteries each year cost Rs. 3,000, and the working costs between the two kinds of vehicles did not encourage them to buy these electric cars. The batteries had to be looked after very carefully, he said.

The Commissioner agreed that the batteries deteriorated very much in India, but they had to be looked after carefully.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy said the running cost was not very much less than for the petrol cars, and the replacement of batteries was a costly affair. Instead of that he would suggest the buying of small petrol lorries at cheap prices.

The Commissioner said in that case the working cost would be more. He had heard something about iron batteries which were stated to be more durable, and he would make enquiries about them.

It was then decided to buy two electric lorries as an exprimental measure.

REAL MONSOON IN BOMBAY.

HEAVY SHOWERS CAUSE FLOODS.

After an unusual spell of steamy and sultry weather the much wanted rain broke out in torrential showers on Wednesday morning. At about 11 a.m. the clouds were seen overcast and to all appearances, it was felt as if the rain would continue all throughout the day. By mid-day the City was in flood at many low lying areas and at Mandvi, Nul Bazar, Jacob Circle, Chinchpokli and Kalachowki people had to trudge along in ankle-deep to knee deep of water. Tramway communication was stopped at Mazagaon, Jacob Circle, Tardeo, and Parel, and those who could afford to pay had to go to their work or place of business through victorias and taxi cars who had a bumper business for at least two hours. The railway trains service too was irregular and many local trains were late till afternoon.

REVIVAL OF ARABIAN SEA MONSOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon revived in the beginning of the weekending 27th August and caused a spell of wet weather in the Peninsula between the 20th and 24th. Rainfall extending to Gujarat on the 23rd and to lower Sind on the 24th During the remainder of the week rainfall has been controlled mainly by a depression which formed off Arakan on 24th and is this morning passing westwards through Orissa. It has produced widespread rain in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. A noteworthy feature being heavy rain which fell on northeast Hyderabad on 25th. During the last two days there was an extension of the monsoon into Rajputana and the Punjab under the influence of a western disturbance. The weeks' rainfall averaged over whole country is 12 per cent above normal.

VANKANA QUESTION.

PRABANDAK COMMITTEE'S DECISION AWAITED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 27.

While there is less likelihood of a Morcha being started at Gurukabagh in Tehsil Ajnala, the Mankana question is understood to be engaging the attention of the Prabandak Committee who are said to be considering, for the last two days, the desirability of taking direct action in the event of official orders being enforced to the detriment of the Committee's interests. Under the orders of the Senior Sub-Judge of Sheikupura, a former Patwari has been appointed a receiver of all lands under dispute in the suit brought by Mahant Dharma Das against the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee. It is further said that orders have been communicated to tenants and lessees calling on them to pay all dues to the Court Receiver and that any one contravening this order will be liable to punishment under law. Akalis are much agitated over it Nothing definite regarding the Prabandak Committee's decision is known, but a probable despatch of some Jathas is being predicted.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE GATHERING

PORTRAIT OF PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

At the annual social gathering of the Past and Present Students of the College of Engineering held at the college to-day the Hon. Mr. C. V. Metha unveiled a portrait of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presented to the institution by Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare, Lecturer in drawing.

SECUNDERABAD 2ND GYM. RACES CANCELLED.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 27.

The 2nd Gymkhana Races have been cancelled owing to paucity of entries

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE

NEED OF ENCOURAGING STUDY OF VERNACULAR

The Bombay University Reform Committee examined two more witnesses on Wednesday evening. The first witness was Mr. N. B. Divatia, Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, Bombay. As regard to promoting the study of vernacular in the course of his statement Mr. Divatia said:—

The best method would be—

(a) to require the study of the vernacular as a compulsory subject in High Schools throughout all the standards up to the School Leaving Certificate Examination (inclusive). The present system of making the vernacular a certificated subject at this examination should be given up and a compulsory paper set at the examination itself; and

(b) to introduce the vernaculars as voluntary subjects under languages at all the University Examinations from the First Year to the M.A. examinations; but under certain modifications in the First Year and Intermediate courses. I would propose that, to reduce the burden imposed by this extra addition, the courses in mathematics and physics should be reduced in the First Year examination and voluntary mathematics in the Intermediate course; and also the course modified in Sanskrit which must be taken up along with the vernacular ((Gujarati or Marathi) for both the examinations (F.Y. and Inter-Arts). I must make myself clear: I mean that those who wish to take up the vernacular at these two examinations cannot give up Sanskrit and substitute Gujarati or Marathi. What I propose is that a student (at these examinations) may either take up Sanskrit alone, in which case he must go through the whole course for Sanskrit as at present, or he may take up Sanskrit and one of the vernaculars, in which case the course for Sanskrit should be reduced both in quantity and quality, as also the course for the vernacular should consist of two text books and elementary grammer, etymology etc. (I would leave the details to be settled by a special Committee.) But in no case would I allow Sanskrit to be wiped off altogether. It would be like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Sanskrit has hitherto been, as it should continue to be, the inspiring element in the improvement of the vernacular, both as regards language and literature, along with the culture supplied by a study of English literature. I would add here that without an adequate knowledge of Sanskrit literature, it is not possible to fully enter into the spirit of Gujarati literature old and new.

As regards encouraging the production of good vernacular literature of all kinds, I am humbly of opinion that it is not possible to create literature by artificial means. With the importing of culture through the study of English and Sanskrit literature and a study of vernacular literature old and new, the production of good vernacular literature is bound to follow sooner or later. This has been the case during the last fifty years, and the progress is bound to continue under favourable conditions. I recognize that the improvement is more or less onesided, almost entirely in the direction of poetry and fiction, and the branches of history, philosophy and other serious literature have been neglected almost entirely. With a view to supply this deficiency, I would suggest that the University should award prizes annually to the best classical book written in the vernaculars on these subjects. The details and conditions will be fixed by the Syndicate as in other cases.

Replying to Mr. Natrajan witness said the duration of studies for post-graduate degrees should be two years. He suggested honorary degrees to be introduced: one to be awarded as B.A.'s and M.A.'s of Bombay University the degree to be entitled Ph.D. and awarded to select scholars who have produced some original work of research or scholarship and the other to be awarded to Shastris and Pandits or Persian scholars of old type to be selected by a special Committee appointed by the Senate.

Dr. Edward A. Parker, Professor of English, Wilson College was the next witness. He said:—

Our teaching is vitiated by (a) general ignorance or at least vagueness, about the functions and limits of science and the scientific method, (b) by antiquated teaching methods.

Under (a) I include the fact that science pretends, in the minds and mouths of many scientists, to far too great a control over knowledge. Science is practical rather than humanitarian, logical and not psychological nor aesthetic; it does not really believe in what it cannot analyse and hence ignores or denies humanistic culture and the love of the beautiful. These are the province of the arts. Our Arts Colleges are falsely named, for History, Economics, Linguistics and to some extent even Philosophy are taught as Sciences. These subjects are tending more and more to lose humanistic and cultural value and to become bare records and analyses of sensational phenomena. Literature appears to have become the last stronghold of culture, and language is being filched from it.

This means that the unity of life is being destroyed. The University is supposed to study man and his surroundings from various aspects, called 'subjects,' but the 'subjects' have lost touch with each other through a misunderstanding of the term specialisation. The remedy is to be found only in another term, 'correlation.'

(b) applies in particular to the teaching of oriental languages. If, as shown above, literature is the last subject to treat man as a whole, that treatment is being conveyed in Sanskrit, Persian, Avesta and Pali (and probably the modern vernaculars) by a method of unintelligent dictation by the teachers and supineness on the pupil's part that largely destroys the humanistic value of half the literature teaching of the University.

These conditions affect High School and University alike.

Broadly, it is true that, as the human organism grows, it requires more food and more varied food. From the three R's the child spreads intelligently outward over wider and wider fields of knowledge as it needs them, to History, Geography, Literature, Nature Study first and then to Civics Geology and Mineralogy, Botany, Art, Experimental Psychology later and so finally to abstract work in Philosophy and the Pure Sciences, the earlier studies being never dropped but combined with the later and culminating in them. Practically, if in the primary school a child studies three subjects with proper relation and life, he should have reached eight subjects by the University stage and a dozen by the post-graduate period.

Such an accumulation instead of being a burden, is a necessity if study and life are proceeding side by side, and every study added in correlation with those preceding lightens, not increases, the student's labours. It will be seen that the present system is diametrically opposite to nature and our B.A.'s in two subjects are both ridiculously inadequate to life and miserably unaware of the real world and its relations.

In reply to the President, witness said he would increase the number of subjects and have two examinations instead of one for B.A. degree.

President:—Don't you think that in order to make the citizens take more interests in the University, they should be made to feel that the University belonged to them?

Dr. Parker:—Quiet so.

President:—And therefore we should bring more businessmen to take interests in the University.

Dr. Parker:—Yes.

Witness continuing said the matriculation standard required improvement so that the students entering colleges may understand lecture.

To Mr. K. T. Shah witness said the University should control the work of more than the senior class of the high schools, if the University had a sound plan of education for the secondary stage.

To Mr. Natrajan witness said University professors should be appointed for either of two reasons only, viz:—(1) to open a department and design the lines of its future work and (2) to conduct a particular piece of urgently required research and initiate special graduates into its prosecution.

Dr. Parker will be further examined at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

5000 APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION!

DIFFICULTY ABOUT SPACE

The Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality writes:—

I shall be obliged if you will kindly notify in your paper to the effect that it is regretted that owing to the scanty space in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, we cannot comply with the request of nearly 5000 applicants for admission to the Hall on the occasion of the address to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on the 29th instant.

Kindly notify also that the doors of the galleries will be opened one hour before the time notified for the address i.e. at 4-30 o'clock (B.T.).

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

B. P. C. CO'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Looking to the weak health of Mahatma Gandhi the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has resolved, *not to have any Procession*, Public Reception or gathering on the Railway Station or Railway Yard on the day when Mahatma Gandhiji is coming to Bombay. We therefore, appeal to the Citizens of Bombay not to gather at the Railway Station or the Yard, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA.

PUBLIC MEETING NEXT SUNDAY

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday the 31st instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in honour of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and Mahatmaji has consented to be present. Admission will be by tickets. Full proceeds will go to the South Indian Flood Relief Fund. Rates:—Platform Rs. 25, others seats Re. 1 to Rs. 10 Tickets are available and seats will be reserved at the Theatre from 1 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH

LAHORE'S PROTEST

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

A largely attended public meeting of the Citizens of Lahore held this evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee to protest against Lord Lytton's Dacca speech passed a resolution characterising His Excellency's reply to Dr Rabindra Nath Tagore as halting and ungracious in the extreme and condemning the "insinuation that the political section of India resorted to low tactics to discredit the Police." The resolution also called upon the Governor of Bengal either to substantiate his remarks or withdraw them unreservedly and to tender a full and unqualified apology. The motion was put from the chair and no speeches were made thereon in view of the fact that His Excellency had made it clear that he did not mean to insult the mannhood and the womanhood of India.

Appeals were also made for funds for the relief of sufferers from the recent floods of the Indus in the Muzaffargarh District. Some subscriptions were raised on the spot.

NAGPUR'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

A public meeting of the Hindus and Mussalmans of this place protested against what a resolution called an unwarranted insult on Indian manhood and womanhood. The meeting also considered that it was necessary for Lord Lytton to express unqualified regret.

LORD LYTTON'S REPLY

SWARAJISTS NOT SATISFIED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The Swarajists here are generally not satisfied with Lord Lytton's reply to Dr. Tagore on the subject of his Dacca speech. Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders have made no statement. The "Leader" however expresses the hope that no more will be heard of Lord Lyttons's having insulted the manhood and womanhood of India.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT.

The All-India Rugby Tournament will commence on the Cooperage ground on Monday next. Eight teams have entered the Tournament which will last for a week. The following are the result of the draw.

Calcutta Football Club, K.S.L.I., West Yorks, Welsh Regt., Gloucesters, Madras Gym. Bombay Gym., West Kents.

Calcutta F. C. receive a walk over, from the K. S. L. I.

FIXTURES.

Mon., 1st Sept:—West Yorks vs. Welsh Regt, on the oval. Bombay Gym. vs. West Kents.
Tues. 2nd Sept:—Madras Gym. vs. Gloucesters.
Wed. 3rd Sept:—Calcutta vs. Winners of Monday's Oval Match.
Thurs. 4th Sept:—Winners of Tuesday vs Winners of Monday's, Cooperage Match.
Sat. 6th Sept.:—Final.
Monday, 25th:—
League Football.
Tuesday, 26th:—
League Football.
Rugby Football.
Wednesday, 27th:—
Rovers Drawings.
League Football.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

70 R. G. A. BEAT STAFF.

The Staff XI were trounced to the tune of 6 goals to nil by the 70 Coy. R. G. A. on Wednesday. Heavy showers during the whole day made good football impossible and the attendance was very poor. The absence of Hancock and J. Williams considerably weakened the Staff defence which fell three times in each half. The Turf was extremely slippery and players found it hard to control the ball. The R. G. A. had the better of exchanges in both periods except for an occasional incursion by the Staff quintette whose shooting was very poor. The supervision of the game was not as good as might be expected in a first division game. For the R. G. A. Davis scored 3 goals, Thorn 2, and Addison 1.

Teams were:—

R. G. A:—Roberts; Day and Kennett, Barker, Saxon and Robertson; Houghton, Bunyan Thorn, Davis and Addison.

Staff:—Barnes; Smith and Shaw; Weatherhead, Thornback and Snow; Thornton, Bellamy, Tuck, Moss and Mitten.

Referee:—Mr. Robert, Shaw.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

RESULT OF DRAW.

The following are the result of the drawings which took place on Wednesday. According to a decision of the Council, up-country teams have not been given a bye in the first round.

FIRST ROUND.

A. G.I.P. Parel vs. Remounts.
B. Hindu Gym. vs. Gloucester.
C. Bombay Gym. vs. Y. M. C. A.
D. B. B. R. F. A. vs. West Kents.
Rest. drew Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Winners of A.
2. Winners of B.
3. North Staffords.
4. West Yorks.
5. Winners of C.
6. K. S. L. I.
7. Royal Scots.
8. Mohun Bagan.
9. Staff Details.
10. Durhams.
11. Winners of D.
12. Colaba United.
13. Royal Artillery.
14. Middlesex.
15. Sydenham College.
16. 5-6. Dragoons.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The following are the results of the County cricket games which began on Saturday:

Surrey versus Yorkshire.—Surrey won by 109 runs. Surreys second innings totalled 202. Kilner took five for 95. Yorkshire made 202 in their second innings, Rhodes scoring 51 not out. Sadler took five for 42 and Fender five for 45.

Essex versus Northants.—The match was drawn, neither side scoring points in the championship. Northants first innings totalled 351. Douglas took five for 78. Essex made 328 for six. Freeman scored 120, Eastman 69 and Russell 64.

Gloucester versus Middlesex.—Gloucester won by 61 runs. Middlesex made 190 in the second innings. Parker took seven for 101. He dismissed Mann, Guise and Haig with successive balls, thus achieving rare feat of performing hat trick in each innings. This is his fifth hat trick in first class cricket.

Notts versus Warwick.—Notts won by an innings and 56 runs. Warwick made 137 in their second innings.

Somerset versus Worcester.—Somerset won by ten wickets. Somerset declared their first innings closed at 348 for nine. MacBryan made 95 and Bridges 58 not out. Worcester's second innings totalled 146. White took eight for 44. Somerset made four for no wicket.

The rain prevented the play in the match between Lancashire and Hampshire and game was abandoned, neither side scoring points.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The following is the result of the match in the Scottish League played to-day:—

Queenspark 1, Rangers 3.

POONA RACES.
SOME UPSETS LIKE SANDERSON (Rs. 651) FOR SATURDAY, 30-8-24 SIXTH EXTRA.
NOW YOU MUST BE READY FOR THE BIG MEETINGS.
TURF EXPERT'S SELECTIONS HAVE HELPED MANY—
WHY NOT YOU?
TAKE THIS CHANCE & MAKE MONEY.
CARDS PRICED Rs. 5/- EACH.
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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1924.

AT THE CROSS-ROADS.

By their arrogant refusal of the demand of a Round Table Conference which the Assembly made last February, the Government of India, as the agents of the Labour Cabinet, have deliberately refused to parley with Indian nationalism and have set at naught the chances of an equitable solution of the present deadlock between the bureaucracy and the people. For it was a national demand that the Swarajist leader then presented. No one from a cautious Liberal to an orthodox No-changer could legitimately object to the demand for a negotiated, as distinct from a super-imposed, settlement of the new constitution. It was a translation of Mahatma Gandhi's demand for a "change of heart" in terms of a political policy. The meaning of the denial of the Government to discuss that demand could not be mistaken. There lay before the Government a clear choice between the pretensions of benevolent trusteeship and a a recognition of the moral claim of self-determination. And they chose the way of ruling by arbitrary authority rather than by the will of the people. We have been told that the masses prefer the super-efficiency of the foreigner to the sympathetic care of their fellow-kinsmen. Here was a test for proving the benevolence of the bureaucracy, for ascertaining whether the present regime has any moral basis or any popular backing. But a nation which arrogates to itself the claim of judging the "fitness" of other peoples was naturally reluctant to have its own fitness to rule other peoples—even against their wishes—examined openly. A representative Conference would have registered that unfitness in an authoritative manner and the resistance of the bureaucracy to this demand was not surprising.

Instead we are now being entertained by the solemn farce of a Committee of Inquiry appointed under official, and not national, auspices and with terms of reference that are only more unsatisfactory than its personnel. The Liberals are not blind to the narrow and circumscribed nature of the enquiry. But since the Liberals rarely strive to get what they like, they begin to like what they get. Their liking is sincere until by a sudden shock they discover that things are not what they seem. Today before the Committee, ex-Ministers are denouncing dyarchy, Liberal politicians are condemning the autocratic nature of the system of governance, National Home-Rule Leaguers are confessing that they stand disillusioned. In all that they say, there is nothing new. Congressmen had always refused to be lured by improvisations of political machinery so long as the spirit animating the administration was what it was revealed to be in the preamble of the Government of India Act which was nothing less than an apotheosis of the stupid notion of "divine dispensation" and a constitutional recognition of the privilege of parliament to play with the destiny of a nation. All that has been stated during the last two weeks at Simla has been repeated again and again during the last three years by nationalists ond "masses" all over the country. What is new is that this indictment should proceed from leading and even ultra-moderate Liberals. Their conversion, though belated, is gratifying. Let us hope that in future we shall hear a little less about the dazzling virtues of bureaucratic boons and concessions and a little more of national self-respect and moral principles. But in appreciating the patriotic note of those who now speak so bravely, we should not forget that it was to work this very constitution which they now condemn that these Liberals and their friends seceded from the National Congress and created a split in the national ranks. It is no use pretending now that the Liberals had from the start "grave doubts" about the system of dyarchy about which they were frankly enthusiastic at one time; but any way they preferred to give the benefit of their doubt to the bureaucracy, not to their own countrymen. Was it, we wonder as we read the evidence of one Liberal following another,—was it, after all, to recite this tale of woe that the Liberals chose to co-operate with the bureaucracy rather than to make common cause with Congressmen? Public memory is proverbially short and Indians are a generous people or the revelations that are made by ex-Ministers from day to day would, we think, serve to expose their own political ineptitude and muddle-headedness as well as the true character of reforms and the system that they seek to palliate.

The whole approach to the problem, in fact, is wrong. A Round Table Conference will be a more satisfactory method of determining the new constitution than a governmental Committee or even a Royal Commission for more reasons than one. Apart altogether from the question of atmosphere which such a Conference will engender, the very constituting of such a conference will ensure equality of status between the national leaders and those who hold the reins of power to-day. And without equality, there could be no genuine co-operation. In a Conference of this type there will be bargaining but no begging, there will be mutual adjustments but no dictatorial arrangements, no prohibitions and restrictions by a party that will itself be affected adversely by the transition. It is no mere difference of attitude that will result though that, too, is important. The convening of such a Conference will mean the virtual annulment of the principle enunciated in the preamble of the Act. It will mean, in a word, a practical recognition of the right of India, and not of the British Parliament, to decide the character of her constitution. Those who talk glibly about the futility of such a Conference little realise its implications. The bureaucracy which stoutly resists it knows better; for it knows that the very basis of its rule will be involved in that case. It is, we repeat, the old question between an admission of the trusteeship of another people and an insistence on the right of self-determination. Those who co-operate with the present enquiry admit tacitly the moral authority of those whose interest it is to deny us our freedom.

MRS. BESANT.

The felicitations which are being showered on Mrs. Annie Besant from all parts of the world on the completion of fifty years of public service are evidence of the grateful regard in which her dynamic and magnetic personality is universally held. India, the adopted motherland of Mrs. Besant, of course, yields to none else in admiration for, and gratitude to, her. And it is India above all she has served with a single-minded devotion. For over three decades she has been labouring incessantly, unsparingly and heroically, for India. Originally she came to India as an humble searcher after the fundamental truths of life, her activities were confined almost exclusively to the field of religion, of which India, as everyone knows, is the world's mart as it were. But mere philosophical quest failed to satisfy her intensely practical personality and she turned to education. The Central Hindu College, which has developed into a magnificent University and other colleges and schools scattered over the country form an imperishable monument to her labours in this second field of her choice. Lastly, there are her labours in the field of politics. Some of her critics have regretted that she should have "meddled" in politics and not confined herself exclusively to religion and education. We, however, emphatically dissent from such a view. What drew her to the political vineyard was the same call as had proved irresistible to a scholar like Tilak and to a social reformer like Mahatma Gandhi, namely, the call of a hoary and glorious civilisation threatened with degradation through impact with twentieth century imperialism. Like the Lokamanya and the Mahatma, Mrs. Besant, too, felt that the nation has a great mission still to fulfil in the history of humanity and that it cannot do so until it is able to stand on its own legs once more and play its destined part in the comity of the nations. Because of this strong conviction, she has thrown herself right into the midst of the political arena and has been struggling against the forces arrayed against India's freedom like the bravest of India's own sons and daughters. It may be that in this struggle she has latterly followed tactics which have not commended themselves to the majority of Indians engaged in the same struggle, but no one has at any time questioned either the purity of her motives or her amazing capacity to work wonders single-handed. As Pandit Motilal Nehru, no longer a political "follower" of hers, truly says Mrs. Besant's name will go down in history as one of the greatest nation-builders of India and India will never be found lacking in that loving and grateful appreciation of her services which is her due. It falls to the lot of very few men and certainly fewer women, to possess a record of half a century of continuous and courageous struggle against heavy odds, not in one sphere only, but in the three great spheres of religion, education and politics. Mrs. Besant's gifts of eloquence, organisation and personal magnetism will continue to amaze her contemporaries so long as she lives and will be remembered by posterity for generations to come. May she be spared long for the service of India and the world at large!

Notes of the Day.

Repudiation of McCardieism.

While the Premier's statement in the House of Commons dealing with Mr. Justice McCardie's remarks during the hearing of the O'Dwyer-Nair case, was far from satisfactory from the Indian point of view, it will be acknowledged that Lord Olivier's repudiation of the extraordinary *obiter dicta* of the judge will go a considerable way towards reassuring Indian public opinion which had been outraged by the judgment as well as the entire conduct of the judge during the trial. Lord Olivier, on behalf of himself and His Majesty's Government, has expressed dissent from the view, which the judge appeared to entertain along with Dyer and O'Dwyer whom he so much admires, that when military or police officers are called upon to suppress civil disorders, they would be justified in employing force in excess of the immediate necessities of the case, if the same is done with a view to the "moral effect" it would have on other persons who, in the opinion of the officer, might be contemplating disorder elsewhere. Lord Olivier assures us that the view of His Majesty's Government is what was enunciated by Mr. Montagu in 1920, namely, that only the "minimum force necessary" should be used and would be justified. He also dissents from the queer view which the judge expressed regarding the use of aeroplanes to disperse crowds. It must be confessed, however, that Lord Olivier's repudiation in this connection is neither clear nor emphatic. An unequivocal guarantee is needed by the Indian public that the use of aeroplanes will never be resorted to in this country save in cases of open rebellion. The Government of India's resolution, let us hope, will repudiate McCardieism in more emphatic terms than the Secretary of State's despatch does. But what of Justice McCardie's judgment? Can a judgment delivered by so biassed a judge as Justice McCardie be allowed to stand? If His Majesty's Government are convinced that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice, should they not move in the matter and facilitate an appeal to a higher tribunal? The Government of India, also, having victimised Sir Sankaran, are in duty bound to stand by him.

France's Choice.

The large majority by which the French Senate has approved of the London Agreement shows that French politicians are realising the futility as well as danger of isolated action which found favour in the eyes of M. Poincare and his followers. As M. Herriot remarked, the choice before France at the London Conference really was between isolated action and inter-allied co-operation. Even M. Poincare must admit that his policy has had a sufficiently long trial and that it has been barren of results. Any further postponement of the solution of the Reparations problem would have not only strained Anglo-French relations, almost to breaking point, but would have forfeited for France the sympathy and co-operation of friends like Italy and Belgium. It is significant that M. Poincare had apparently no very cogent reply to his rival on this point. He sought to make a grievance of the fact that France is still without any definite guarantees against German aggression. But since the question of guarantees really hinges on that of disarmament and the latter has yet to be tackled by the Allies in co-operation with Germany, Russia and the United States, who have still to join the League of Nations, it is only natural that the consideration of the question of guarantees should be deferred to a separate Conference. As regards German recalcitrance against the London Pact, Mr. MacDonald's explicit assurances of British co-operation in enforcing the sanctions of the Versailles Treaty ought to suffice. Since the discredited ex-Premier could offer but lame opposition to the Agreement, it is no wonder that M. Herriot should have carried the Senate with him so easily as he has done.

Mr. Jamnadas's Evidence.

While ex-Ministers appearing before the Reforms Enquiry Committee have dwelt on the immediate need of provincial autonomy, the important problem of autocracy at the centre has scarcely received the consideration it deserves. As the ex-Ministers came from provinces, the distribution of this emphasis was inevitable, though unfortunate. Mr. Kamat did nothing to supply this want for his halting evidence was such as to do little credit even to a Western India Liberal. At one time, he had more faith in goodwill than constitutional machinery and talked as though he thought the Committee to be a set of fools who contest for forms of government since whatever is best governed is best: though later, no doubt, he changed his mind. But it was left to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to supplement the efforts of the ex-Ministers by launching a vigorous attack on the Central Government. The admissions that he made were not less significant than his criticisms. He confessed that he with his Liberal friends had gone to the legislatures full of hope but returned with that hope shattered. And in suggesting the ground for the complete reversal of the Government's attitude Mr. Jamnadas was more frank than those Liberals who attribute it simply to Mr. Montagu's resignation. It was the power of the Non-co-operation movement outside that, in the last analysis, influenced the policy and temper of the Delhi bureaucracy. But does Mr. Jamnadas realise the implications of this admission? It means really that the bureaucracy exploited the Liberals as mere tools in their game with Non-co-operation and threw them overboard the moment they were found of little use. Can there be any more humiliating confession than that an individual or a party aided the purpose of an alien system which sought to check the rising surge of national aspirations? Yet that is what Mr. Jamnadas's evidence, at bottom, means.

Unresponsive Co-operation.

Another implication of this admission Mr. Jamnadas was not slow to realise as his reply to Mr. Jinnah showed. For the failure of the reforms during its first three years of trial, neither the Government nor the Liberals can blame Non-co-operators. There were no "wreckers" then to prevent the smooth task of "constitution-building". The reforms were tried by those who believed in its efficacy and were found wanting. No stronger condemnation of the scheme could be possible. That the reforms broke down because of some fundamental evil in the system which they failed to mitigate could not be better illustrated. It was an essay in unresponsive, one-sided co-operation. And Mr. Jamnadas' retort to Sir Arthur Froom demanding to know what the first Assembly had received as a reward for its anxiety to co-operate even at the risk of incurring public odium only proves the truth of this contention. What, however, was a noteworthy feature of his evidence was his frank confession that his own electoral defeat indicated the intelligence of the electorate. That it is the bare truth need not deter us from appreciating the candour of one who in the glorious beginnings of the new era put political partisanship above many more vital things. But though disillusionment is a useful and essential process, it is of little avail to realise the illusory character of old values until one seeks to discover new and more creative ones. When one sees one's mistake in choosing the wrong road, it is sheer caprice to persist in still going the same way instead of trying to find the right one. But that is precisely what the Liberals are doing.

Transfer of Improvement Trust.

In passing the draft Bill for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, and forwarding it to Government for necessary legislation for the purpose, the Corporation has taken the final step in the matter, for the question has been discussed for more than three years. The first draft Bill was prepared by Mr. Turner, the late Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and was undemocratic in principle. The Corporation, of course, summarily threw it out. The present Bill is mainly the work of Mr. Baptista and it makes the Corporation supreme, the Improvement Committee remaining a subordinate body of its nominees, with a few Government officials thrown in. There is a novel innovation in the Bill, however, which gives the Municipal Commissioner a vote and empowers him to bring forward propositions of his own. The Commissioner is the servant of the Corporation, and strong Commissioners do not always agree with the majority of members. In the meetings of the Improvement Trust Board the Commissioner has not seldom thrown his weight on the side of the Government majority, and we fear the result of this change will be some bickerings between the Commissioner and the members. The justification offered for this change is not satisfactory. The Legislative Council must remedy the defect.

MR. THOMAS AND KENYA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II *

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle".)

In my last article, I tried to make it clear that the gains, which had been won by the Indian "Colonial Committee" in London, were rather negative than positive. Segregation had already been carried out to such an extent that anything further, if permitted, could only have increased the harm that has already been done. The old segregation remains. Only this one thing has happened. For the moment any further direct segregation by law and by statute cannot take place. That is a negative gain, not to be lightly valued, but still altogether incomplete as it stands.

Secondly, immigration has not been restricted. But here again the forces of the boycott of Indians are becoming so strong, under a veiled Government patronage, that the White settlers are as a matter of fact restricting the immigration of Indians even apart from any further legal restriction. Only a short time ago, a boastful speech was made in Kenya by a leading White settler who said in substance the following:—"We have found out at last the way to restrict Indian immigration, without obtaining any legal sanction. The boycott is a weapon, which places them at our mercy; and we can drive them out of the country or at least prevent them coming in."

I have not the exact words before me; but that was the sum and substance of the speech which I read, and its importance will be clearly recognised. For, even if the negative gain of preventing fresh legislation has been accomplished (and every gain is to be welcomed) yet positively we shall still be faced with this Indian boycott, which will undoubtedly gather force as it shows further signs of being successful.

Our Losses.

Now to turn to the losses,—we have lost now practically for good the most vital point of all, the key to the whole position, namely, the right of purchasing land in the Highlands. Sooner or later all questions in Africa come back to the one right of land purchase. This right is of far greater importance than anything else, and to have lost that is really in the long run to have lost all. I count this loss far beyond the loss of the "franchise" issue. For I have studied Africa now for thirteen years, and have spent many months in making careful and thorough investigations on three successive visits. During these visits, I have gone nearly as far North as the borders of the Soudan and have travelled many thousands of miles in Central Africa and South Africa and Rhodesia, making enquiries everywhere from all sorts and conditions of men. Everywhere I have been brought back to the same conclusion, that the land problem is the vital problem. Possession of the land makes the vital difference between security and insecurity. To put it in another way, the landless are certain in time to lose in their struggle for human rights. Those, on the other hand, who are secure in their possession of the land, are secure in other human rights also.

Look, for instance, at the astonishing difference between the Africans in West Africa and the Africans in East Africa. West Africans are prosperous and flourishing. East Africans are practically serfs. The reason for the difference is that the West African is secure in his land tenure, while the East African is not.

Immense Political Handicap.

How does this affect the Highlands question? Clearly in this way. The land there has passed out of the possession for ever of the African natives, except for the areas called the "reserves" and even these "reserves" are very insecurely held. At any time they may be encroached upon further in favour of the White settlers, as indeed has been done in the past again and again. The Indian has not only been never *given* agricultural land; he has not even been able to purchase or to lease it in the Highlands. It is true that he has been able to own plots of land in the townships, but not in the country. As every one knows the motor traffic has made the country round each town almost as important for residential purposes as the township area itself. But the Indian cannot buy any land at all outside the town areas.

As the Highlands are the very centre of all the Administration and will be the centre also of the Federation, if such Federation takes place, it is easy to see what an immense political handicap this exclusion from the agricultural lands of the Highlands is certain to be.

I have written these two articles in the midst of the continual interruptions of a very busy life, but I hope that I have been able to make clear the points which I have made. I shall try to deal with the franchise question and the offer of a grant of land to Indians in the Lowlands in a third article if time permits me to do so before my departure with the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, to South America.

* The first article appeared in our issue of yesterday.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

MORE ABOUT SIR MAURICE HAYWARD'S SPEECH.

"WHOLESALE UNTRUTH."

REFUTATION OF PERSONAL ALLEGATIONS.

WHAT A LIBERAL M. P. SAW AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

WHY ENQUIRY IS SHIRKED.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

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IX

In the following, the ninth instalment of his Indian Reminiscences, Mr. B. G. Horniman deals with Sir Maurice Hayward's extraordinary attack against him. "I can safely say", Mr. Horniman writes, "that my withers are unwrung by the petty spite, malice and uncharitableness displayed in the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward, to say nothing of the wholesale untruth in which he so recklessly indulged. I can also say with confidence, that while, as far as actual matters of fact are concerned, the statements made by the supporters of the resolution in both Assemblies would stand the test of legal examination, there is hardly a single statement of those made by the opposers that would bear the least investigation. Even where truth has inadvertently crept in, it has been so distorted, twisted and exaggerated as merely to aggravate the wicked mendacity of the whole case. As for the vague insinuation and suggestion in which Sir Maurice Hayward revelled, that is a thing, of course, which it is impossible to deal with except to characterise it in terms which I am getting tired of repeating. The English language is generously supplied with adjectives, but repetition is tiresome."

I turn aside from the normal course of these reminiscences in this article to deal with some points that arose in the two discussions in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi and the Bombay Council on the resolutions for the removal of the ban on my return to India. I received the official reports of these debates only by the last mail. Hitherto I had seen only the newspaper reports, which were not quite full and, as I see now, contained some of the inevitable omissions and errors that are apt to occur in a newspaper report, however carefully done. I dealt as fully as I could with Sir Maurice Hayward's extraordinary attack upon me in the article that I wrote some weeks ago, but I feel that it is desirable to deal further with that and some other points in the discussions, and it is not inappropriate to do so in this series of articles, since some of the matters referred to would, in any case, come sooner or later into the recollections that I am recording.

In the first place, I should like to record my appreciation of the eloquence, sympathy and force with which those who supported the resolutions put the case against the Government. I think I can number most of the speakers among my personal friends, and no man could have wished for friends more loyal and appreciative of any services that I may have been able to render to the cause to which we are all devoted. A few men have had the privilege of reading their own obituary notices, but I do not suppose any one has ever lived to see in his own lifetime his character and actions so fully and openly discussed in public—lauded and loved with, perhaps, pardonable generosity and enthusiasm on the one side, denounced and torn to tatters with inexcusable hatred and malice on the other. Reading the discussions with as much detachment as is possible in the circumstances, I am forced to the conclusion that the "super-man" comes out triumphant on the merits of the discussion, though whether altogether justifiably is not for me to think or say. But, I can safely say that my withers are unwrung by the petty spite, malice and uncharitableness displayed in the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward, to say nothing of the wholesale untruth in which he so recklessly indulged. I can also say with confidence, that while, as far as actual matters of fact are concerned, the statements made by the supporters of the resolution in both Assemblies would stand the test of legal examination, there is hardly a single statement of those made by the opposers that would bear the least investigation. Even where truth has inadvertently crept in, it has been so distorted, twisted and exaggerated as merely to aggravate the wicked mendacity of the whole case. As for the vague insinuation and suggestion in which Sir Maurice Hayward revelled, that is a thing, of course, which it is impossible to deal with except to characterise it in terms which I am getting tired of repeating. The English language is generously supplied with adjectives, but repetition is tiresome.

* * * *

I can understand the attitude of Sir Malcolm Hailey. He believes in the right of the Government of India to exercise autocratic powers. He has no shame in the matter and does not pretend to have. He says: We have the power to exclude this man, we are frankly afraid of him, we are more afraid of putting him on trial, and, rightly or wrongly, we are using and shall continue to use as long as it suits us, the power that we have to keep him out of the country. We have nothing to do with his character. We act purely for political reasons.

I rather admire Sir Malcolm Hailey. I always thought he was an extremely stupid man, and he has certainly in the past given plenty of justification for such an opinion. But a good many stupid men have come into the Home Membership and proceeded to display a considerable amount of political acumen. Perhaps this is because they are under clever instructors, but I have often wondered whether there is an incarnation every five years in a fresh body of some evil super-spirit permanently deputed from the nether world to preserve the autocracy of the Government of India. Or, the adroitness with which Sir Malcolm Hailey extricated himself from the muddle into which he got himself over the question as to where the final responsibility lay might suggest that the spirit which inspired Mr. Lloyd George during his tenure of the Premiership of the Coalition Government had transferred its operations to Delhi when it fell from power in Whitehall.

* * * *

But I find it difficult to feel anything but contempt and pity for Sir Maurice Hayward, though one can be grateful to him for disingenuously bringing into the open all the spite and malice, the pettiness and the dishonesty which really inspire the determination to keep me out of India at all costs, and which Sir Malcolm Hailey was so careful to conceal. I wonder whether Sir Maurice Hayward's superiors and colleagues are equally grateful!

I have not calculated the number of barefaced lies there are in Sir Maurice Hayward's speech about me. He slings about misstatements and exaggerations with a recklessness which one might attribute to ignorance of the requirements of respectable controversy, or mental inability to understand the element of proof which anybody with the smallest sense of honour must provide himself with in dealing, even with the most condemned of his opponents, were it not for the fact that Sir Maurice Hayward has had legal training and has actually sat in the High Court of Bombay as a judge. One is therefore forced to conclusions about him which are best not set down upon paper. Without scruple he must have decided to throw as much mud in as much time as the good grace of an indulgent President of the Council would allow him; and, in raking up all the dirty gossip he could lay his hands on, to repeat it all without troubling himself to verify any of it but taking pains to suppress any of the facts, which must have come under his notice, of a favourable kind.

* * * *

He begins by misstating the year of my birth and while noting the fact that I became a reporter, passes on to my arrival

(Continued on page 10.)

PROBABLE CRISES.

MINISTERS CURTAIL THEIR HOLIDAYS.

CLYNES' INDIAN VISIT CANCELLED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The "Evening Standard" says in view of the probability of serious political crises firstly in connection with the Irish Boundary question in which respect Government has not received hopeful news from Ulster and secondly the certainty of strenuous Conservative and Liberal opposition to the ratification of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty in October the leading Cabinet Ministers have decided to be in close touch from the middle of September. Hence the Ministers are curtailing their holidays. Mr. MacDonald is shortening his visit to Geneva. He will be in London on September 8th. Mr. Clynes has cancelled his visit to the Near East and India whither he should have sailed to-morrow.

The Conservative Party is beginning an intensive campaign in industrial centres in mid-September.

The "Star" says Mr. MacDonald is very anxious to have the advice of Mr. Thomas. No steps with a view to a general election will be taken till Mr. Thomas returns from South Africa.—Reuter.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

HOW LOCATELLI WAS SAVED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Details now available indicate that Locatelli's escape from death was a very narrow one. A New York telegram says that the cruiser Richmond was going out to sea following a fruitless search of Greenland ice-pack, when suddenly flares were observed at midnight. The ship used her searchlight for half an hour before the aeroplane was picked up. It had drifted to the west of the zone in which it was thought that the search was likely to be successful and its discovery was, therefore, almost a miracle. Airmen had sent up rockets every two hours until their supply was almost exhausted and it was one of the last which was seen on the board Richmond.

Locatelli says that his original trouble developed seven and a half hours after he had left Reykjavik owing to water in motor. He believed he could have made Frederiksdal but fog was so thick that he decided to alight to effect repairs and await clearer weather. He came down into an unexpectedly rough sea and the descent loosened two engine supports. After that his mechanics were prostrated with seasickness and turbulent weather prevented he machine from taking off again.—Reuter.

ATBARA DISTURBANCE.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Khartum.—Parties of mutinous Railway Battalion which were being evacuated attempted to create a disturbance among the natives, but the latter did not respond.

The Court composed entirely of Egyptians and Sudanese which is trying men who created a disturbance at Atbara has sentenced three to two years' imprisoament and ten others to one year.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 26.

No further incidents are reported from the Sudan. The Summary Court martial convened by the acting Sirdar consisting of two Egyptian and one Sudanese members with the Egyptian President has tried three men of the railway battalion for causing mutiny and ten others for joining the mutiny. They were found guilty and the former were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the latter to one year's. The acting Sirdar has confirmed the sentences.—B. O. W.

SHORT TIME WORK IN MILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

London.—The Short Time Emergency Committee of Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester has unanimously decided to adhere strictly to the recommendation to curtail production to the extent of twenty-one and three-quarter hours weekly. The recommendation applies to the mills spinning American cotton whereas mills spinning Egyptian cotton are running practically full time.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, has been appointed the Governor of Ceylon.—Reuter.

Sir Hugh Clifford who is 58 years old has been working as the Governor of Nigeria since 1919. In 1887 he was sent to Pahang on a special mission to the Sultan. He worked in the capacity of Trinidad and Tobago and had connections with Ceylon in that he was its Colonial Secretary from 1907 to 1912. He also served as Governor of Gold Coast from 1912-19. Sir Hugh is a prolific writer his publications covering a wide range of subjects.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

In order that the total attendance during the remaining period may reach a milion persons weekly the authorities of the Wembley Exhibition have decided to reduce admission charge to the Exhibition to a shilling from September 1st.—Reuter.

LONDON AGREEMENT

FRENCH APPROVAL.

VERBAL DUEL IN SENATE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—The Senate has approved the London Conference Agreement by 204 votes to 40.

When M. Herriot rose before the division was taken to reply to M. Poincare the latter constantly interrupted the speaker and proceedings developed into a keen verbal duel between the protagonists of the two policies. The Premier concluded that grave problems remained to be settled. He would not make rash promises but he asked the House to choose between an isolated action and inter-allied cooperation.

The motion which was carried expressed confidence that the Government would pursue the execution of the London Agreement and obtain a necessary guarantee for the security and the satisfactory settlement of the Inter-allied debts.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—M. Poincare spoke for two hours before opening fire on M. Herriot's actions in London. He then bitterly denounced the military evacuation of the Ruhr which ought not to be effected until the Dawes bonds had been marketed. He declared that another disadvantage of the evacuation was a reaction on the Inter-Allied Debts and explained his idea was to exchange certain annuities and the Ruhr pledge for the abatement of the Inter-Allied Debts. As regards the question of Security the ex-Premier said that if France had Spithead Fleet in the Ruhr she would be much easier in mind but as things were it was impossible to admit the evacuation of Cologne in next January. He concluded that the structure built at London rested on the shifting sand of the German good faith.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE ON DAWES' SCHEME.

"BETTER THAN THAT OF BONAR LAW."

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—M. Poincare's contribution to the discussion in the Senate on the London Reparations Agreement was largely devoted to the defence of his previous policy. He declared that France had accepted the Dawes scheme because it conduced to the re-establishment of the Inter-Allied Entente and was more advantageous than Mr. Bonar Law's scheme. He admitted that the Dawes scheme allowed the Reparation Commission free to establish defaults and commercialised the German debt but he objected to the abandonment of pledges and promises to be carried out.—Reuter.

NEW EMBARRASSMENT.

MINERS' OBJECTION TO DAWES' PLAN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

It is possible that a new embarrassment to the Government may be revealed in the attitude of the Miners' Federation towards the Dawes Reparations plan. It is announced that the Premier has consented to receive the Federation executive to discuss the miners' fears that the operation of the plan may injure the mining industry. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Federation, points out that the International Miners' Committee is unanimously opposed to the payment of further Reparations by Germany in coal. Thousands of British miners are already on notice or working short time.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT PROJECT.

BRITISH GOVT'S VIEWS.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 26.

The British Government has just notified the League of Nations of its views concerning the limitation of expenditure on armaments. This is in accordance with the resolution passed by the Fourth Plenary Assembly of the League. The British Government calls attention to the success attained by Britain in recent years in pursuing the policy of reduction of military expenditure and mentioned that further reductions is envisaged for the current year. The British Government declares that it will continue to have as its object the reduction of expenditure on armaments to a minimum compatible with the needs of national security. In conclusion it remarks that the movement for reduction of armaments can only be really effected by reciprocal views and it is always ready to consider proposals of this character.—B. O. W.

LONDON-BERLIN AIR SERVICE.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 26.

The air service from London to Berlin will be extended on September first to Copenhagen. Express machines which fly at 105 miles an hour to Berlin will connect there with the night aeroplane service to Stettin. The journey from Stettin to Copenhagen will be made by a flying boat.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Washington.—It is expected that Mr. Bancroft, a well-known Chicago lawyer will shortly be appointed the American Ambassador in Japan. It is understood that Tokio which has been sounded regarding his acceptability has decided to reply favourably.—Reuter.

TRUE CITIZENSHIP.

MAHATMAJI'S IDEALS.

OPPORTUNITY OF SERVICE.

REPLY TO AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

The Ahmedabad Municipality presented Mahatma Gandhi with an address in a specially decorated Shamiana outside the Municipal Hall to-day. The following is the full text of the address read by the President:—

At feet of Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi the ideal citizen and matchless servant of Gujerat and India.

Revered Mahatmaji.

"You have enhanced the glory of Ahmedabad by making it your permanent abode since your return home after having placed before the world the successful lesson of Satyagraha by leading the Indians in the far off countries like South Africa. We consider it our great privilege to welcome you back after the incarceration of two years and serious illness. You have placed before us all an ideal of true citizen by serving the British Empire for nearly thirty years with a singleminded devotion and self-respect and when that Empire proved disloyal to its citizens you showed to the world what ought to be the duty of a self-respecting nation by starting a mighty and holy movement of Non-co-operation, thereby adding one more matchless and pure weapon to the political weapons so far accepted. We are sure that future generations will gratefully acknowledge that service of yours. The world will have to recognise either to-day or to-morrow your firm determination to establish the principle that a nation can maintain its prestige and independence by truth and non-violence. That great precept has already begun to take root in the congenial soil of India. The masses of India believe to-day that truth and non-violence are the only remedies wherewith to unite India torn by internal dissensions and to neutralise the conflicting interests of the rich and the poor without a violent revolution. You have put the nation under the deep debt of gratitude by showing it the path to freedom by declaring non-violence Non-co-operation with Government whose autocracy has enervated the country by depriving it of its valour and wealth. We claim to be nothing more than your humble followers in accepting that principle of truth and non-violence. We have undertaken to serve this city according to our abilities and we crave your precious advice and support in our undertaking. You have been showing by your living example that utter helplessness of the people can only be removed if Hindus, Mussulmans and other communities accept the non-violence Non-Co-operation. The very same is the panacea shown by you to cure the Hindu Society of its ills by urging the Hindu Society to rid itself of the blot of untouchability and showing it means to achieve that end. You have done a signal service to its ancient religion no less than to the cause of Swarajya. Attainment of Swarajya, protection of religion and social service can only be attained by suffering. This you have been showing by your precept and conduct and thus you have infused a new life in this country which was almost being driven to despair as a result of a national movement of N. C. O. and after deep meditation of two years you are giving us the message that the poverty of India can only be removed by taking up your message of Swadeshi that is *Khaddar*. The country has gradually begun to realise that starvation and nakedness of the populace will be removed and mother India would be freed from her bondage when a spinning wheel will be humming in every house. We assure you, Mahatmaji, that we will try our utmost to imbibe that message of yours. Finally we pray to Almighty that he may give the poor people of this country understanding to grasp your message and obtain Swarajya by following the path of religion.

You have placed Gujerat in the forefront in this battle of Swarajya by infusing a new life into it. May you bless us that we may ever try to deserve that position."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

The following is the full and authorised version of Mahatmaji's speech in reply to the address presented to him by the Ahmedabad Municipality yesterday:—

"Whilst I thank you for the beautiful address you have given me I am painfully conscious of the fact that as a citizen of Ahmedabad I am utterly undeserving of it. In saying this I am using the language neither of false or unnecessary modesty. A citizen to deserve an address from the Municipality of his city ought to have rendered it services of a special character and I am sure I have no such services to my credit. During the early period of my stay in Ahmedabad, I used to share with Dr. Hariprasad some of my experiences of Municipal service in South Africa. You know nothing of them, and I am glad you do not. For, silent service is the only true service. But I did have long talks with him and we concerted measures for the sanitation of our city. We had intended to form a sanitary committee and to visit every pole and lane of the city in order to give the citizens object lessons in cleaning closets and streets and in general conservancy. By doing the work ourselves we had also intended to plan and suggest measures for the expansion of the city by opening suburbs and inviting citizens to go and settle there rather than live in congested areas. We also felt that this object could not be achieved by putting additional taxation on the citizens, but by going with a beggar's bowl to the rich citizens and to ask them to purchase and donate land in the heart of the city for opening little gardens for the little children to play in. We had intended too to think out schemes so as to afford the fullest facility for the education of every child of Ahmedabad. We had intended too to ensure a supply of pure and cheap milk by municipalising all the city dairies. In fact it was suggested to me by Mr. Jivanlal Desai that I should enter the municipality myself and endeavour to carry out the plan I have adumbrated. But fate had willed it otherwise. A strong cyclone came over the land. It took every one of us in. Some of us were driven to acts of despair to bring it under control. We confessed our error. Many of us, some of them innocent, met violent death. The hurricane is still blowing and we are still making our humble endeavour to stop it. We have had no time to give any thought to the reconstruction of the city and my dreams are all unfulfilled.

But why should I pretend that I should have done, all that I intend to? Had I got an opportunity to enter the municipality what right have I to assume that none of your previous presidents and none of you have had the same plans as I? I may only say that my heart weeps to see while I pass through the streets of this rich city squalor and dirt about me, starvation and want about me. I dare not imagine that I should have been able to remedy all these. Had I got an opportunity possibly there would have been humiliation in store for me. As I find, it has ever been and even to-day I find myself in the humiliating position of having no citizen service to my credit and yet running away with the address you have given me. I know that I owe this entirely to your generous feelings for me and to the fact of your being my co-workers in another field, as also to the proverbial generosity of the nation to which you and I are proud to belong. I pray to the Almighty that He may have Mercy on me, forgive my faults and think of the good intentions that actuated all my work. To you I say that I have humbly placed before you my scheme of an ideal city and may it be your endeavour to see it fulfilled.

WHAT SWARAJ PARTY STANDS FOR.

PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Aug. 27.

A public meeting was held here last night at which the new policy and programme of the Swaraj Party were explained. Moulana Hasrat Mohani and Moulana Abdul Gani who arrived here yesterday attended the meeting. Mr. Kelkar paid a tribute to the self-sacrifice of Moulana Hasrat Mohani.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani, in reply, explained why he joined the Swaraj Party. In his opinion the Swaraj Party's programme was the only political and practical programme in the country and exhorted people to help the party.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

WARM WELCOME AT GONDAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANTWA, Aug. 26.

Moulana Saukat Ali was the recipient of a warm welcome at Gondal where he addressed a huge meeting on Charkha and untouchability. The Moulana and the party then left for Bantwa where they collected donations for the Khilafat Funds.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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"DIARCHY COMES TO AN END."

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S CONFESSION.

MR. C. R. DAS'S CHALLENGE.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 27.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council after Mr. Donald had moved the motion demanding Rs. 1,60,000 on account of the Ministers' salaries, Babu Akhil Chunder Dutt moved an amendment refusing the demand. He based his arguments on two grounds, namely, on constitutional issue and for want of confidence in the Ministers. As regards the first ground he said that Diarchy must go. That had been the verdict of the people including Swarajists, Nationalists, Moderates ultra-Moderates and Constitutionalists. It had been said that Ministers were puppets and merely glorified under-secretaries. This had been said by several Ministers. As regards want of confidence he said that the Ministers were not people's men because they had voted against popular verdict on the question of release of political prisoners, on repeal of repressive laws, and on transferring of more departments to transferred side. Continuing he said that after the Ministers' salaries had been refused on March last they ought to have resigned but they had not done so and His Excellency in not asking them to resign had not acted up to the Constitution. He concluded by saying that he had heard that only the other day two Ministers opposed further advance of provincial autonomy because the electorates were not educated enough.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said: Let the Governor take up the administration of the Transferred Departments and let them see how long His Excellency could carry on the Administration of the Province.

Sir William Carey in supporting Mr. Donald's motion said that during the last three years the Reforms had never been fully tried. He assured the House that Swaraj could be obtained by maintaining the Reforms rather than by changes adocated by the Swarajists.

THE PRETENDERS.

Sir Provosh Chunder Mitter, ex-Minister, said that the Ministers by retaining their office had acted against the Constitution. The future of India lay in evolution on constitutional lines and he opposed all who would go against, the Constitution. As a true Moderate, he was not ashamed to proclaim his view. It was pretenders who posed as Moderates and who changed their views according to circumstances and this dragged down the good name of the old Moderate Party. He appealed to the Ministers to put an end to this humiliation.

MINISTERS' RESIGNATION TENDERED

GOVERNOR TO TAKE OVER DEPTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The Associated Press understands that the resignation of Ministers in charge of Transferred Subjects has been tendered and the Governor will take over their departments.

The Government of Bengal has issued a communique in which it is stated that Lord Lytton has no alternative but to prorogue the Council as a logical consequence of yesteray's proceedings. His Excellency himself will assume charge of Transferred Departments under Transferred Subjects (temporary Administration) rules. The communique concludes "Until such time as the constitution is restored the Legislative Council will be summoned only when required for the transaction of Government business."

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

At the conclusion of to-day's official business in the Legislative Council the President announced the prerogation of the Council until "such time as may be notified hereafter."

The Swarajists greeted the announcement with prolonged cheering.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 26.

The greatest success of the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Legislative Council was achieved to-day when by a majority of two votes the demand for Ministers' salaries was refused. It was a tug-of-war between the Swarajists who were determined to kill Dyarchy and the Government. The discussion on the motion of the Ministers' salaries lasted for an hour and a half in which both the sides tried their best to put their own case before the Council. The debate was lively especially when a reference was made to the two letters said to have been written, one by Mr. S. R. Das and the other by Hon. Mr. Huq for the purpose of securing votes for the demand. The result was hailed with continued and deafening cheers and demanding an immediate resignation of the ministers.

AN OLD DEMAND.

The Hon. Mr. Donald in moving the demand said:—"It is an old demand presented for reconsideration and in putting it forward we have been guided by the observations contained in Clause II of the Report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. In connection with the demands for the Reserved Subjects the Governor has the power to restore a rejected demand by a certificate that the expenditure is essential to the proper administration of the subject to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject. In this way the Governor has power to review the decision of the Council in respect of any demand but it was laid down by the Joint Committee that the Governor if so advised by his Ministers would be justified in asking the Council to reconsider the decision on any particular provision. It is in the spirit of that recommendation we now ask the Council to consider again the demands I am now making and the reasons why we do so are:—Firstly that we feel that the vote of the Council on the 24th March last was given under a misapprehension without sufficient knowledge of the constitutional issues involved and secondly that the decision was inconsistent with the action of the Council on February 25th when they threw out what was tantamount to a vote of confidence in the ministers. In the face of these two conflicting conclusions and with an apparently imperfect knowledge of the constitutional issues it is necessary that we should have the considered opinion of this Council. Now the Council can only have had two objects in rejecting the demands which was made in this connection in last March. The first was to mark their dissatisfaction with the existing form of constitution and by refusing the supplies for the employment of any ministers to force the Governor to administer temporarily the Transferred Departments without the help of any ministers, and ultimately to induce Parliament to amend the constitution in the sense desired. The second object perhaps was to express dissatisfaction with the policy of the existing Ministers and to secure the appointment of others. These two objects are entirely distinct and separate but I fancy that they are somewhat mixed in the minds of many members who voted for the rejection of this demand in March last.

Let me deal with the second-one first. If it were the object of the members to pass a vote of censure on the two existing Ministers which would necessitate their resignation and appointment of others in their place they entirely frustrated that object by the action which they took since by including in their vote the salary of a minister who had not yet been appointed and could not therefore be the object of censure. They deprived it of any character of a vote of censure and by leaving no funds for the payment of any minister they made impossible the appointment of any successors if the existing Ministers had resigned. The rejection of the whole demand for their salaries was mistaken and failed of its object. I hope that no one will repeat that mistake, on this occasion and imagine that by voting for the rejection of the demand I am now making he is expressing any disapproval of either persons or policy of the ministers.

WRECKING THE CONSTITUTION.

Now let me deal with the other object, which was no doubt the uppermost in the minds of those who voted against the Ministers' salaries in last March; the object namely of obtaining a new constitution by wrecking the existing one. The failure to make any provision for any ministers was an unconstitutional act. It has been justified and defended as consistent with the terms of Section 72D which authorises the Council to reduce or reject any demands for grants that may be submitted to them, but it is an elemental principle of law that no section of a statute can authorise that which is inconsistent with or opposed to the object of the whole statute and I will show that the action of the Council which it is sought to be justified by reference to Section 72D is in fact inconsistent with the provisions of the rest of the Act. The administration of the Transferred subjects is the particular duty of the ministers."

He added:—"In refusing the salaries of the ministers the Council have therefore gone beyond the spirit of the constitution. Had the present Ministers not consented to carry on it would have been necessary to have recourse to the provisions of the Transferred Subjects temporary administration rules. These rules provide for the temporary administration of the Transferred Subjects in the absence of the minister. This again contemplates the appointment of ministers but in the absence of a provision, if the Council continued to withhold such provision such administration would be prolonged to such an extent and would be so much more than temporary that recourse would have to be taken to the measures such as the transfer to the Reserved lists of the Transferred Subjects—a going back on the whole object of the Reforms. I cannot believe that this Council would seriously contemplate to a reversal to the old conditions and the loss of the power and responsibility which have been conferred on the Legislatures. The situation can still be gauged from the present conditions.

LETTER IN THE "FORWARD."

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq said "I rise not to make any speech with reference to the question that is now before the House but only to say a few words by way of explanation. A certain letter has been published to-day in the "Forward" and is being circulated to the members of the Council.

Mr. B. Chakravarty:—Is he in order?

The President:—He is giving a personal explanation?

Mr. A. C. Banerjee:—Is he in order? He is making a reference to a newspaper.

The President:—Please go on, Maulavi Saheb.

Mr. C. R. Das:—No speaker has referred to it.

The President—It is always a well recognised rule that any member is entitled to make any personal explanation with regard to any particular matter.

Mr. Huq:—I wish my friends would only listen to me.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta:—Give the explanation to the Court.

Mr. Huq:—As regards this letter I make this submission publicly that I never wrote any such letter, that the letter is not genuine and it appears to be somewhat of a forgery. I know some three or four days ago a friend of mine whose name I would not mention, a member of the Council, mentioned to me that such a letter was in circulation and I told him that I never saw such a letter. He told me that the letter was addressed to a certain Rai Bahadur and somehow or other I got a copy of the letter from the original supplied to me. Mr. C. R. Das is the editor of the paper in which that letter is published. He may kindly let me know the name of the addressee of this letter. It cannot be a genuine one because if it was a genuine one it would have been addressed by an imaginary person. If he has no objection I ask him in all fairness to supply to me or the Hon. Mr. Donald or His Excellency the Governor with the original. An inquiry will show what a glaring forgery has been perpetrated as regards the point at issue. I do not wish to say anything on the point at issue except that with all my heart. I say that so far as Dyarchy is concerned it comes to an end.

Mr. C. R. Das:—I did not know before I came here and before my friend Mr. Fazlul Huq got up to speak that I should have to say anything about myself being the editor of a paper but I must obey the President's ruling. All that I desire to say is that I repeat in the House that the signature is the signature of Mr. Fazlul Huq. (Hear, hear; shame, shame). If he wants information and further particulars anywhere he takes me to I shall prove what I say. (Hear, hear). This is not the place but if he institutes any case or takes me to the Court I should prove to the satisfaction of every honest and impartial Judge that that signature is his signature. (Hear, hear). (Prolonged cheering).

Mr. Nurul Huq Chaudhari:—This is the challenge. Take it up.

The President:—That incident is closed.

VOTING.

The amendment was then put to vote and a division was demanded. When the members were proceeding to the lobbies some Nationalist members were heard to complain that Maulavi Abdul Jabbar Palwan was trying to take a member, to the "Noes." lobby.

At the close of the Division and before the result was announced the President summoned Mr. Palwan before him and said: "Your conduct was of a disorderly character. If you go on like this I shall suspend you from attending the rest of the session."

The amendment was declared carried 68 voting for and 66 against it. The announcement was received with hilarious cries of "Resign, resign."

The rest of the business was transacted without speeches. The Council agreed to a demand for Rs. 45,000 on account of the leave allowance of the Registrar, Local Self-Government Department. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was granted on account of grant to the Varendra Research Society.

Another sum of Rs. 6,35,400 was granted on account of the pay of inspecting officers of the Education Department.

Rs. 588,000 were granted for expenditure under medical establishment. Rs. 250,000 were granted to meet the deficit of the Calcutta University. Rs. 50,000 were granted to assist in the formation of the village anti-malarial societies on a co-operative basis.

The Council then adjourned.

DEMAND NOT ULTRA VIRES!

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

At the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday when the Hon'ble Mr Donald, Finance Member, was about to move the demand for Ministers' salaries, Mr. D. N. Roy asked for ruling of the President with regard to the new rules issued by the Government of India permitting resubmission to the Council of the previously rejected demands. Mr. Roy said that these rules before being amended were not placed before both the Houses of Parliament as was distinctly stated in the Devolution Rules as well as rules made under the Government of India Act, that these rules ought to be placed before both the Houses of Parliament and their sanction ought to be obtained. There was nothing in the Notification of the Gazette of India Extraordinary that these rules were laid before Parliament and their sanction was obtained. Until that was done these rules could not have the force of law in this country. The particular rule in question was *ultra vires* and therefore the motion of Mr. Donald was not in order.

The President said that it was quite an ingenious point. He appreciated the ingenuity of it but he saw no substance in it. It might be that the Hon'ble Member in secret recesses of his heart felt that the motion was in perfect order. If he had any further grievance he might represent the matter to the Government of India.

HOW HE WAS PREVENTED FROM VOTING

MR. ROY CHOWDHURY EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In connection with the statement in "Forward" wired yesterday regarding pressure brought on Mr. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, a representative of East Bengal landholders, to vote with Government the facts appear as follows:—According to an interview given by Mr. Roy Chowdhury he stated that he had come to Calcutta from his headquarters at Gouripur, Mymensingh, with the express object of voting for the Government motion on the question of Ministers' salaries. As he was getting ready to come out he was informed that his House was practically besieged by about a hundred young men who blocked the passage from the main entrance right up to the end of the stairs on the first floor. The men described themselves as college students and many of them represented in addition that they belonged to Mr. Roy Chowdhury's district and were his tenants. They professed not to belong to any party at all but were unanimous in their request that, having regard to the fact that the country's destiny was at stake, Mr. Roy Chowdhury should refrain from going to the Council to vote in favour of the motion. Mr. Roy Chowdhury argued, among other grounds, that he had promised to vote for the Ministers and that it was too late for him to go back. The men, however, would not be convinced and would not move an inch from their respective positions, thus making it impossible for Mr. Roy Chowdhury to leave his home. Late in the afternoon the Police arrived, but failed to effect an entrance into the house. Mr. Roy Chowdhury declined to receive any help from them unless they succeeded in removing the men by persuasion. But this was not to be and the Police had to leave the place without making any further attempts to enter. Mr. Roy Chowdhury refuted the suggestion that he was asked by any of his constituents not to vote for the motion nor that any Government official had offered him protection against violence. He maintained to the last that he would have voted in favour of motion as he had decided to do if he had not been prevented from attending the meeting under the circumstances for which he was not at all prepared.

SWARAJISTS' MAXIMUM ACHIEVED

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

This morning the newspapers devote leading articles to the Council's rejection of the Ministers' salaries.

The "Englishman" says: The Swarajists and their supporters are mistaken if they imagine they are advancing their cause by wrecking Diarchy.

The "Statesman" says: Lord Lytton's desire to give his province an opportunity of reconsidering the situation has led nowhere and Bengal and the Central Provinces are now on the same footing.

"Forward" says out of the 140 members 134 attended and voted for or against Dyarchy. Dyarchy was the one issue before them and the Liberals vied with the Nationalists, the Moderates rubbed shoulders with the Swarajists, and the Zamindars stood by the Labourites in putting out Dyarchy.

The "Bengalee" says: If a deadlock has been created in Bengal full responsibility must be shouldered primarily by the Ministers, who preferred their pay and position for the good of the country, and next by Lord Lytton himself, who had been weak enough to succumb to these influences.

The "Servant" says: The maximum which the Obstructionists could achieve under the present constitution has been achieved and asks the Swarajists whether it would not be better for them to re-divert the popular mind to the need of organising the forces of self-help and cohesion outside.

The "Patrika" says: Dyarchy has been completely discredited.

DELHI COMMUNAL RIOT CASE

THREE ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 26.

The hearing of the Delhi communal riot case in which five persons are charged with rioting and the murder of a Hindu was resumed to-day before Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate. The defence denied the prosecution story and pleaded an alibi. After arguments on both sides had been heard the case was postponed until 1st September for orders. Three of the accused who were alleged to have taken part in the first rioting before the deceased met his death were released on bail and the other two who were alleged to have taken part both in the original rioting and in the second disturbance in which the Hindu is said to have been killed are in custody.

DR. BESANT'S JUBILEE

A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

Mrs. Besant's Jubilee was celebrated at Allahabad at a public meeting with Dr. Ganganath Jha in the chair. Several non-cooperators including Swarajists took part and paid a tribute to Mrs. Besant. Pandit Motilal Nehru in a message said she had been to him as to others the earliest source of inspiration and though he followed her no longer he admired her still.

GEN. DYER'S ACTION.

JUDGE'S REMARKS RESENTED.

LORD OLIVIER'S DISSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary publishes a depatch from the Secretary of State dated July 17, dissociating His Majesty's Government from certain remarks of Mr. Justice McCardie during the hearing or the O'Dwyer-Nair Libel case. A resolution containing the Government of India's views on the matters dealt with in this despatch, will be published shortly. The Gazette also publishes as enclousures to the despatch questions and answer in the House of Commons on the subject, and a transcript of the Judge's charge to the jury.

The despatch of Lord Olivier says:—My Lord,—I have no doubt that Your Excellency's Government have read the reports contained in the public press of the trial of the action, O'Dwyer vs. Nair, and have observed the remarks made by the Judge, particularly on May 2 and May 5 and in his summing up to the jury June 4 and 5, regarding the actions of General Dyer at Amritsar in April 1919. Mr. Justice McCardie expressed his view that General Dyer acted rightly, and that he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India.

This expression of opinion upon a point for a judgment upon which all the materials were not available to the Court, and in a case in which the Secretary of State who was criticised and condemned was not a party, has been dealt with by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, of whose answers I enclose copies for your information, and His Majesty's Government do not propose to comment further on it in its more personal aspect. But it has a wider aspect, and raises a general question of grave public importance, for Mr. Justice McCardie's deliberate condemnation of the action of His Majesty's former Government, together with the remarks which fell from his Lordship at earlier stages of the trial, might lead to the inference that one of his Majesty's Judges holds views regarding the use of force when military action is invoked in support of civil authority, which are at variance with those which have hitherto been accepted by His Majesty's Government, and upon which the existing orders on the subject are based.

"THE MINIMUM FORCE."

Whether or not this inference is correct, His Majesty's Government, are not aware, and are not concerned to enquire, but it is their duty to make their own attitude plain, and in order that there may be no doubt in the minds of Your Excellency's Government, your civil and military officers, and the public at large, they desire to reaffirm in their own behalf the principle laid down by their predecessors in Mr. Montagu's despatch No. 108 (public) of May 26, 1920 in the following terms: "The principle which has consistently governed the policy of His Majesty's Government in directing the methods to be employed when military action in support of the civil authority is required may be broadly stated as the use of the minimum force necessary."

His Majesty's Government are determined that this principle shall remain the primary factor of policy whenever circumstances unfortunately necessitate the suppression of civil disorder by military force within the British Empire. The principle was endorsed by Mr. Justice McCardie in whose summing up the following words occur:—

"The administration of martial law ought not to be marked by any caprice, mere caprice, nor ought it to be marked by a severity which is not required by the circumstances."

But His Majesty's Government feel bound to dissociate themselves from the further view apparently held by the learned Judge, that the action proper to be taken by a military or police officer for dispersing an unlawful assembly may be determined by a consideration of the moral effect it may be thought likely by the officer taking it to have on other persons whom he may believe to be contemplating disorder elsewhere. They also adhere to the views of their predecessor expressed in the same despatch from which Mr. Justice McCardie would appear to have been disposed to dissent, as to the principles which should govern the use of aeroplanes to avert civil disturbance. I attach to this despatch for your information a transcript of the Judge's charge to the jury.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant.

(Sd.) OLIVIER.

A BUNDI SUBJECT

ALLEGED CONFINEMENT WITHOUT TRIAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Aug. 26.

Jagannath Agrawal, a Bundi, subject has been confined for over eight months without, it is alleged, regular trial. It is also alleged that he incurred the displeasure of some official. Attempts are reported being made to associate the plea of insanity with his confinement. Failing to get redress Jagannath's wife, has engaged Mr. Srilal Agarwal, a vakil of Ajmer, who has sent following "reply-paid" telegram to-day to the Private Secretary, Durbar Bundi: "Under instructions from Jagannath's wife, solicit information regarding reasons for Jagannath's confinement, charge proved and period. Kindly communicate immediately."

UNHAPPY CHINA.

TUCHUNS AT WAR

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES APPREHENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Shanghai.—Notwithstanding the censorship in Peking indications are forthcoming that a civil war is brewing between the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu owing to a quarrel between their respectiv Tuchuns over the control of the Shanghai arsenal and Woo-Sung forts near Shanghai. The danger of the situation lies in the proximity of Shanghai to the scene of probable operations and the fact that the hostilities may ultimately lead to another war between Wu-Pei-Fu and Chang-tso-Lin.—Reuter.

TREATY OF LAUSANNE

RATIFIED BY FRENCH SENATE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris. The Senate has ratified the Treaty of Lausanne by 270 votes to 20.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY PLACES.

HERRIOT'S STATEMENT IN SENATE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the Senate prior to the vote on the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty Mr. Herriot declared that he did not consider that the Treaty ended French influence in the East. France would uphold the rights with regard to the Holy places. The questions of debt and foreign schools, which remained would be settled. In this connection he said, Allied unity would secure the greatest advantages possible. M. Herriot promised that full protection would be secured to the missionaries of all faiths, and representations would be made to Turkey in this respect.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES AS "LIMEHOUSE APACHE"

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent in S. S. "Berengaria" wirelesses that Prince of Wales attended, last evening, a bal-masque which was made brilliant by ladies' beautiful jewels, dresses and costumes. It was announced that the Prince of Wales would not be costumed, but this proved an official bluff to assist denouement. The Prince appeared as Lime-house Apache wearing a reversed sweater and a soucy cap while his lady companion was dressed as a boy. There was tremendous cheering when the pair was awarded the Booby prize for dolls. Earlier in the day, the Prince boxed, swam and competed with sailors in a tug-of-war team in which he won honours easily.—Reuter.

"A PURE KITE-FLYING"

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Melbourne. Rt. Hon. Mr. Bruce characterises the report that Lord Ronaldshay will succeed Lord Foster as Governor-General is a pure kiteflying, and says that the Commonwealth will insist on being consulted before his successor is appointed.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS CO.

The Imperial Airways Company which was established at the beginning of this year to take over the business of four companies which had hitherto run Continental air services and to carry on services as one organisation has published its first traffic returns. This is believed to be first return that any air transport organisation has published. Such returns are a matter of routine and it is a striking reminder of the development of air service. The returns published the date from April first which was the beginning of the new company's financial year. Actually however only figures for the months of June and July count as until June. In June 91,700 miles were flown equivalent to 47,350 ton-miles and in July 146,800 miles were flown equivalent to 72,800 ton-miles.—B. O. W.

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT HUBLI.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HUBLI, Aug. 27.

The Governor of Bombay visited Juvenile jail at Dharwar this morning. He opened the Co-operative Bank Building and laid the foundation stone of the Anjuman-I-Islam. He also received an address from the non-Brahmin League to which he replied.

Lady Wilson visited the Training College for Women, Anglo Vernacular Girls School and Embriodery Exhibition.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson then left for Hubli where they arrived in the afternoon.

His Excellency received an address from the Hubli Municipality. He attended an "at-home" given in his honour by Mr. Kamdi. The Governor visited the criminal tribes settlement and opened the co-operative hospital. He also granted interviews.

Lady Wilson visited the Indian Womens Aid Society Hospital where she received an address to which she replied.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson left Hubli in the evening for Bijapur.

WHY DYARCHY FAILED

PLEA FOR LIBERAL REVISION OF ACT

BANE OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

MR. CHITALE'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

But for a serious statement based on misunderstanding of Parliamentary position the evidence of Mr. Chitale before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, to-day, provided weighty addition to that already recorded in relation to the working of Reforms in provincial spheres. Mr. Chitale was the spokesman of the Bombay Presidency Association, which he said is the eldest Association in Bombay, and the Memorandum of Association, for whose draft witness was mainly responsible, put the case for a revision of the Constitution lucidly and almost exaustively both in respect of Provinces and the Centre. The Memorandum is divided in two parts—Mr. Chitale appeared to support the Provincial case and Mr. Joshi will appear later to uphold the demands in respect of the changes in the Central Governments. Mr. Chitale categorically stated how Ministers were made powerless because of the interference of Governor, how Rules made under the Act interfered with Ministers in the "transferred" field, how Indianisation had lagged behind, and how financial stringency broke the Reforms. He bitterly complained that the Bombay Government which entered the Reforms with a surplus of five crores, needlessly squandered it by using half of it in giving permanent increases to Services, both higher and subordinate, while the case called only for temporary relief. Further speaking, from twelve years' experience as President of a local Board, he emphatically told the Committee that during the last 20 years no real progress worth the name had been made in regard to granting autonomy to local Boards and that till the passing of District Boards Act, last year, he as President had only to sign cheques. Even the new Act did not concede all power.

The reason was that the supreme powers of the Governor and Government of India crippled all radical provincial legislation. Where Mr. Chitale stumbled was in reply to Sir Alexander Muddiman who asked him to explain why he thought that the Reforms had fared badly, *inter alia*, due to want of literacy among some members of the Provincial Council. Mr. Chitale's idea is that comunal electorates are responsible for returning some of incompetent men, and that communal representation destroyed the unity and utility of Councils. He therefore wanted to enter the stage of provincial autonomy with the best possible equipment, firstly, by doing away with communal representation and secondly by laying down literacy test. When asked by Sir Sivaswamy as to what test he would impose, Mr. Chitale could strike only on the matriculation standard and at the same time admitted that even non-matriculates in several instances were competent men. Apparently he had not thought over the question deeply, but in reply to the President he remarked that thirty per cent of the members of the Council could not follow its procedings.

A VERY SERIOUS STATEMENT.

This was a very serious statement to make and Sir Alexander Muddiman proceeded to exploit it by asking that in that case what percentage of electors could understand the issues discussed in Council. Only six per cent, replied Mr. Chitale. Apparently Mr. Chitale was unaware that in all democratic Houses in Western countries, not excluding even the "Mother of Parliament", hardly more then ten per cent do the talking. Others are there to vote for the measures supported by their leaders. Mr Chitale, however, made good, in reply to Mr. Jinnah later, when he admitted that electors were intelligent and could return capable representatives. Leaving this aside, Mr. Chitale's evidence was solid. He did not believe that without unitary responsible Government, the Administration could be carried on.

What visitors enjoyed most to-day were the frequent exchange of remarks and counter remarks between the President and Mr. Jinnah, in which the latter generally came out the better of the two; for instance, Mr. Chitale urged that more days be allotted for non-official business. The President remarked that in the House of Commons, non-officials did not have the number of days allotted in India. "Where were non-officials in Commons"? Interjected Mr. Jinnah. There was Government returned by a popular mandate and the Opposition could not enforce its programme. Here in India non-officials represented the popular view and not Government, and had therefore the right to claim more sittings.

Moreover, added Mr. Jinnah, the House of Commons sat for eight months in a year, while a legislature in India did not sit for more than three months at the most. In another case, Mr. Chitale had unreservedly advocated that Services be given fullest protection, but the President remarked that one Council's act could be revised by another. As he wanted witness to affirm this, Mr. Jinnah interjected the hope that surely one Council would keep to the word of honour of its predecessor. (In another occasion, Sir Muddiman showed a little anger at the remark of the witness that European recruitment be stopped for the Bombay Presidency, and asked whether Bombay could do without Europeans. Mr. Jinnah suggested that all that witness was asking for was that Bombay should have freedom to recruit foreigners still when and to the extent it chose, without any external interference. Mr. Chitale added they already had Europeans who would last them 20 years more.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Rao Bahadur K. Chitale on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. He said in answer to the President the Association consisted of all Communities Hindus being in a large majority. Mr. Jinnah he said is the Vice-President and Dr. Paranjpye a member of the Council. In the memorandum he submitted to Commitee Mr. Chitale like several previous witnesses had urged provincial autonomy, transfer of all departments now administered by the Government of India to a sufficient number of Ministers with collective responsibility, the Viceroy occupying with regard to them a position of constitutional Governor-General. He further emphasised that the Military and Foreign and Political portfolios should be administered by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief for twenty years during which period steps should be taken to train Indians. An impartial tribunal be appointed to estimate the minimum normal expenditure required for administration of the portfolios, but the Viceroy could certify expenditure up to this agreed minimum in case it is not voted by the Assembly, but any excess ought to be approved of by Assembly. In course of further examination by the President witness said he was against communal representation. Ministers he complained did not get all the necessary papers and they had to suffer in silence voting in Councils on communal lines from his point of view. It was better to have one unitary Government. In a unitary Government services should be under Ministers, but adequate safeguards must be provided for them the Governor being the independent higher authority in respect of any complaints by the members of service. Sind had so much assimilated itself with Bombay that they had no separate interests. To Mr. Jinnah witness said there was no antagonism between Sind and Bombay in regard to administrative problems.

REVISION OF ACT URGED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Rao Bahadur K. Chitale was examined by the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association. The memorandum of the Association consisted of two parts; one relating to Provincial Governments and other relating to the Central Government. Mr. Chitale ewas examined on the part relating to provincial administration of which he had experience, being a member of the first reformed Council. He was defeated at the last election in their memorandum the Association observe that Dyarchy has failed because the Governor did not act as the constitutional head and overruled the Ministers, because the Rules largely restricted the Ministers' control over the transferred services, because the Meston settlement had awarded unfairly and further owing to lack of control over finance and financial stringency. The Reforms broke down because the services were not controlled by the Ministers and because the Government of India had exercised large control over the Provinces. The Association concludes that no real advance is possible except by a liberal revision of the Act.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

Examined by Sir Alexander Muddiman witness said the Presidency Association was the oldest political association in the Bombay Presidency. He was its muffusil member, Mr. Jinnah was its Vice-Presidenet and Dr. Paranjpye was a member of the Council of the Association. Mr. Jinnah laughingly remarked that any body in Bombay who was worth any thing was a member of the Association. (Laughter.) The President remarked that witness thought the main trouble was financial stringency and that the five crores of surplus with the Bombay Government at a time when the Reforms were introduced had been according to witness heedlessly used. Mr. Chitale explained that about two and half crores were spent in giving increment to pay of the services of which about 60 lakhs were absorbed by the higher services and 190 lakhs by the subordinate services. The President asked whether witness considered that the grant of increase to subordinate services was justified or not witness replied that he was bound to answer in the affirmative. He, however, though that this surplus might have been conserved and the subordinate services given temporary relief instead of permanent increase.

President:—Your Association is in favour of mass education?

Witness:—We regard it as the most important matter.

President:—Is your Presidency backward in education?

Witness:—Not compared to other Provinces, but generally speaking it is backward.

Continuing witness explained in reply to more questions of the President that Mr. Patel's Compulsory Primary Education Act could not be worked for various reason. Dr. Paranjpye's Act was a better measure and under it Government promised to bear two-third of the expense of educational expansion, but he found that measure was being strangled. He as the President of the Local Board raised fund in order to make up his quota of one-third, but Government failed to give their two-third and he had, therefore, to invest Rs. 60,000 which he had raised by taxation in the recent Government Loan.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Chitale, questioned further, said he and a majority of members of his Association were opposed to communal representation most emphatically, as it destroyed unity and utility of the Legislative Council. Mr. Chitale was also emphatic about getting men of better calibre in Councils. He said at present twenty to thirty per cent of members in the last Council could not even follow intelligently its proceedings.

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES.

The President:—It is rather a serious statement. What would then be percentage of electors who could follow those issues?

Mr. Chitale: About six per cent.

The President: You think that it is a very serious defect in changing the bureaucratic character of Government?

Witness: That is my view.

Mr. Chitale held that on some matters, voting in Councils went on communal lines.

The President asked whether if the Cabinet was constituted on the English lines, voting on the communal lines would cease to exist.

Mr. Chitale explained that communal feeling would break down when there was a unitary Government administered by cabinet.

The President remarked that witness had stated in his memorandum that there must be goodwill to work the constitution.

Mr. Chitale agreed and added that deadlocks were to be the last resort.

Mr. Jinnah:—There is a limit to goodwill.

The President: But there must be some goodwill. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, Mr. Chitale observed that ministers were greatly hampered by the absence of power over Services, and opined in order to make Government run smoothly that unitary Government was essential. Ministers must have the power of the final order over Service officers, but the right of appeal to the Governor should be granted to the Services. He was anxious to give absolute protection to the Services.

Referring to the witness' complaint about Indianisation, the President pointed out that at present there were in Bombay three Indian Ministers, two Indian Executive Councillors, and two European Executive Councillors, thus the position had considerably improved compared with that under Minto-Morley Reforms.

Witness admitted advance in this respect.

The President concluding asked whether Sind was entirely different from Bombay.

Witness:—We won't agree to its separation. Our financial commitments are so large.

The President: What I want to know is merely whether conditions in Bombay and Sind are the same so far as inhabitants and interests are concerned, or are they different.

Witness: They are not different.

SEASONAL CONDITION OF MADRAS

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURES COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

In the course of press notes on the seasonal condition of the Presidency, Director of Agriculture says that floods in July interfered with agricultural operations, seriously damaged roads and bridges and dislocated railway traffic in south of Presidency. Through traffic has not yet been completely restored. Damage to house, culturable lands, fodder stacks and standing crops has been great, especially in taluks of Shiyali, Mayavaram, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Papanasam of Tanjore district in river side villages of Malabar, South Canara and Trichinopoly and in villages on the bank of Bhavani in Coimbatore District. The extent of damage has not yet been estimated. A question of granting loans for removing sand from the silted fields and of providing adequate seed for lands fit for resowing in those districts is engaging the attention of the Government. In South Canara Paddy in low lying fields bordering on the Netravati and the Chandragiri rivers have been completely lost but loss is made up to some extent by expectation of bumper crop on high lying lands. Relief measures have been organised in distressed areas and reconstruction work is in progress. Prices of food grains are generally high when compared with the corresponding period of the last year owing to comparatively poor harvests of the last year. Prices show a tendency to rise still higher. Relief works are in progress in Ganjam, Bellary and Anantpur to provide employment and a living wage to the poor.

DR. BESANT'S SERVICES

MADRAS WOMEN'S GRATITUDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

A largely attened and representative gathering of ladies was held last evening at the Gokhale Hall with Lady Sadasiva Aiyer in the chair to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Dr. Besant's public life and to express their gratitude to her for services she had rendered to humanity and to womanhood in particular. Several speakers dwelt on multifarious activities of Dr. Besant as educationist, humanitarian and as organiser of boy scouts and girl guide movements. Protrait of Dr. Besant was garlanded.

ONE-RUPEE CURRENCY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF ISSUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The following communique has been issued by the Controller of the Currency:—Replying to a question by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly on the 11th February 1924 the Hon. the Finance Member announced that the Government of India in pursuance of the decision to discontinue the issue of the one-rupee currency note had decided to place no further orders for these notes after the termination of their existing contract. The deliveries of notes in compliance with the last indent were completed some time ago and the stocks in India are now approachnig exhaustion. No issues of these notes will be made from the Currency Offices and Treasuries when the existing stocks are exhausted which will be on varying dates from now up to about a month. The one-rupee notes will, of course, continue to be universal currency notes and legal tender so long as they remain in circulation.

AGE AND INSANITY.

MR. TAIRSEE'S "NONSENSE"

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Tuesday night Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding.

PURCHASE OF KUTCHRA CARS.

Mr. K. S. Dhondy moved:

'That in continuation of Corporation resolution approving of the Commissioner's proposal to purchase 2 electric cars for the collection of *kutchra* as an experimental measure as recommended by the Sanitary Measures Committee. The Commissioner be requested to arrange for the hiring of a few small petrol or electric lorries for the collection of refuse in the City, in addition to the 2 electric cars."

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

The Commissioner said he had got the sanction of the Corporation for the purchase of four, but the Standing Committee would not buy even two. But he wanted to approach the Committee again with the information that Calcutta had purchased such cars and were running them at a lower cost, and he hoped the Committee would allow him to purchase these electric cars.

Mr. Dhondy added the words at the end: "the Corporation would be prepared to furnish funds on the recommendation of the Standing Committee."

As amended the proposition was adopted.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri moved and Mr. Meyer seconded the following which was adopted:

"That the Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Tramways Company and other companies as well as to the departments concerned to see that whenever roads are opened up for any purpose, road metal, etc., are not thrown on both sides of the road but that one side of the road is kept perfectly free for pedestrian and vehicular traffic."

Mr. Tairsee withdrew his proposition drawing the Commissioner's attention to the resolution of the Corporation about the purchase of Indian-made goods, as the Commissioner had already complied with the request contained in it and he now relied on the Commissioner's good faith.

A DISQUALIFICATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved amending Section 16 Chapter II of the Municipal Act as follows: "A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed or co-opted and for being a councillor if such person has reached the age of fifty-five.

Mr. Tairsee feared there were always vested interests in such matters and they were found to prevail. The Corporation had passed a resolution compelling its servants to retire at 55, and he did not know why the members by a self-denying ordinance should not retire at 55, when they became unfit, both mentally and physically. The House knew of some members, who were not mentally fit, and he wanted the House to be purged of such persons, as at that age the mental calibre of persons deteriorated.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson confessed she was astonished when she read the resolution in the agenda. Its effect would be immediately to remove from the Corporation some of its ablest and most valued members, councillors whose services their colleagues and the city could ill afford to lose. She was relieved to find, however, that nobody, not even the mover, took this proposition seriously as was shown by their laughter. It was merely one of Mr. Tairsee's many attempts to brighten Bombay. He evidently believed "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men and women!"

A HOAX ON THE CITY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he also was entertained by the proposition, though not edified or instructed. He had never heard that the usefulness of a person came to an end when he reached the age of 55, and the analogy of Municipal servants did not apply to Councillors. Most of the famous parliamentarians were either sephenagenerians or octogenerians, and he had never seen a greater hoax than Mr. Tairsee's proposition pernetrated on Bombay.

Dr. D. B. Master was sorry that such a proposition should be brought into the Corporation by Mr. Tairsee, but they knew that a tall person was not always sensible. (Laughter).

Mr. Tairsee in replying said there was a Gujrati proverb that a man at 60 lost his senses, and he was not surprised at Dr. Master's opposition. He hoped Dr. Master would now retire.

The proposition was rejected only two voting for it.

On the motion of Mr. J. G. Nensey the Corporation passed a proposition requesting the Tramway authorities to stop all the cars at the entrance of the Byculla Railway Station.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved:

"That the Corporation is of opinion that a Municipal Swimming Bath should be opened in Bombay and that the Commissioner be requested to submit his report within three months to the Corporation."

Mr. Tairsee seconded.

The proposition was withdrawn after the Commissioner's explanation.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained urgency to consider the draft Bill for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas moved that the Bill be approved and adopted. He said the Bill was beyond controversy. Now, and under it the whole of the Corporation would constitute the Board and they would appoint the Improvements Committee. They would also transfer all their development schemes to that body to avoid overlapping. The Improvement Committee would be under the supervision of the Board, and the Board would have all the powers. It was after seven years that they were able to wipe out the slur which was cast on the Corporation by the Government, by taking over the Trust, and he hoped the Government would bring a Bill at the next sessions of the Council.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded.

Mr. Hoisanally Rahimtoola said under the Municipal Act the Commissioner was neither entitled to vote nor bring forward a motion. The same provision should now be embodied in the Act.

Dr. Meisheri seconded.

The Commissioner said it was the height of irrationality to bring forward such a proposition, as there were two other Government officials who could both vote and bring forward motions.

The amendment was defeated and the original motion was adopted.

On the motion of Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya the following proposition was agreed to:—

'That having regard to the fact that a large number of poor people are found to suffer from dental troubles, it is essential that the Corporation should open one or two independent dental dispensaries or make some suitable arrangements in some of the present Municipal dispensaries in the wards inhabited by the poorer classes and with that view the Corporation desire the Commissioner to submit an early report regarding steps he would advise the Corporation to take and the cost they would involve.'

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri moved the adjournment of the House for drawing the attention of the Corporation to the assault committed by the Encroachment officer on one of the Councillors Mr. Kanji K Master and many shopkeepers at Mandvi. He said the Pathans of that officer had indiscriminately assaulted the shop-keepers.

The Commissioner said Mr. Meisheri could not make a speech in moving such a motion.

The President said a mover could make a speech.

Mr. Nensey seconded and said this was about hawkers, and was a serious matter. Yet the Commissioner said that they should come to him for making an enquiry. He thought they should adjourn the House just to show their indignation at the affair.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was a very serious affair, and he thought the Encroachment officer should be suspended, because he was encroaching on the rights of others.

The President asked whether Mr. Kanji Master had filed a complaint against the man; in that case the Commissioner could not undertake an enquiry.

The Commissioner said he was exceedingly sorry. The trouble arose in Dongri Street and he was informed that the officer was thrown off his feet, and assaulted. He had filed a complaint against some persons with the Police. And the Police also had filed complaint against certain persons.

The President said as the matter was *subjdice* they could not discuss it.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday 3-45 p.m.

MUNICIPALITY AND HAWKERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF FORCE.

Some time ago the Corporation authorised the Municipal Commissioner to levy a fee on hawkers and give them licenses for hawking their wares in particular areas of the city. Hawking in Bombay is an old trade and it brings some sort of living to poor men and women without much capital in this city of adventure. But since these new regulations have been brought into force, the hawkers have to take licenses to move about in particular localities of the city, and those hawkers who hold no licenses have to take the chance of their goods being taken away in a Municipal lorry, or having force used against them by the Pathans of the Encroachment Officer, which is a new post created for the purpose. There was a round up of these hawkers a few days ago, and the daily rounds of the Encroachment Officer are disastrous to the hawkers.

But on Tuesday matters seemed to have taken more than the usual turn, and one of the Municipal Corporators, it is alleged, got thrashed in the bargain. Mr. Master has taken the matter to the Court.

In this connection it may be remembered that on August 13, there was a discussion in the Municipal Standing Committee on the letter of complaint received from Noormahomed Ayoob and certain other hawkers complaining that they were beaten by Pathans employed by the Municipality and their goods were taken away. At that time Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji, Mr. Tairsee and Dr. Master, as also Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas protested against this use of unnecessary force. The Commissioner himself then admitted that he was using force against the hawkers and was giving them a couple of taps on the head, and that by condemning the use of force they would be condemning him! Mr. Jamnadas agreed with the Commissioner and said in the circumstances force was justified. In the end nothing was done, and the Commissioner was allowed to continue his methods in enforcing Municipal regulations.

MORE ABOUT KHOST "REBELLION"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 27.

Reports reaching here about the Khost rebellion show that pretender Abdul Karim's efforts to raise a lashkar to attack Gardez have not met with success. On the other hand it is surmised that with a better acquaintance with him combined with a realisation of Abdul Karim's base birth the reluctance of the tribesmen to accept his leadership may soon increase. Meanwhile the news about the rebellion shows that the Afghan Regular troops have gained considerable success near Hisarak in Logar. An important ecclesiastic, the Channawar Mullah, is said to be accompanying the Officer Commanding the Afghan Forces there. On the whole the rebellion appears to be slowly subsiding.

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MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

in India, without mentioning that I was an Editor—of a not unimportant paper—at the age of 23 and had a not undistinguished career on the staffs of a number of leading English journals. Of course, that does not hurt me much personally, if at all. I mention it to show how incalculably mean and disgusting is his method of attacking a man who, by his own action, is seven thousand miles away and deprived of the opportunity or defending himself, as well by his absence as the privilege which safeguards Sir Maurice Hayward, himself from an action in the courts. He talks about my being "pursued by decrees" and having warrants of arrest issued against me when I was in Calcutta which is deliberately untrue. He talks about my friends in Bombay "being tired of getting me out of prison", when he knows perfectly well,—he must know,—that I was never in prison. He talks about my being "threatened" with dismissal by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, when no such thing or anything like it ever occurred, showing that he has merely accepted some story that he has heard when engaged in his busy occupation of "scandal-mongering", without taking the least trouble to verify it.

He says I refused to give any help whatever to ascertain the origin of the stories of outrage and terror at Dadar, when he knows that there was never any question, and could not be, but that of my refusing to be guilty of the disgraceful meanness—meanness which he would apparently count a virtue—of shifting the responsibility which rested upon me as an Editor on to the shoulders of those whom it was my duty as an Editor to protect; and that I myself, was perfectly prepared to accept every responsibility and every consequence arising from that acceptance.

He says that I was told by the Directors to "moderate my expressions" and that I, thereupon, resigned and organised a strike in the office and that damage was done to the machinery—the inference to be drawn being that either I, or those under my tutelage, was responsible for this damage. The whole thing is a farrago of distorted facts. It is true that I resigned. But it is not true that I resigned because the Directors told me to "moderate my expressions." They never dared to do so. The immediate cause of my resignation was that I refused to accept responsibility as Editor when they installed as the responsible printer and publisher of the paper a man who was not fitted to occupy that position, knowing nothing about either printing or publishing. It is true that there was a strike, but, far from organising it, I expressly refused to have anything to do with a general resignation of the staff. It is true that there was damage to the machinery, but it occurred before the strike or my resignation took place, and it was only the chronic ignorance of the Directors of the internal happenings in the press which led them into the no-doubt honest delusion that the damage was connected with the trouble they had so wantonly created.

Sir Maurice Hayward caps the whole of this concoction of misrepresentations and lies with the audacious statement—when someone protests that I am not there to meet these allegations—about a matter which no more concerns Sir Maurice Hayward than I am concerned with his quarrels with his cook or his khitmagar,—that he has not the "slightest doubt", that "Mr. Horniman knows perfectly well the facts I am stating. He was here and organised the whole thing." No, Sir Maurice Hayward, Mr. Horniman knows only that the responsibility you take upon yourself for tittle-tattle which you have not taken the trouble to verify makes you more fitted for the role of a fish-wife than that of representative of a respectable Government.

* * * *

Plunging further into the mud and mire of scandalous and malicious scandal Sir Maurice Hayward, having had a night's recess in which to refurbish his dossier with further recollections of the gossip he has picked up in the course of the nosing about that he must have done during the past few years, tells a story of the Directors resigning because, having been told to stop "drawing my salary in driblets", I "thereupon claimed credit for large sums and wrote back to the Directors challenging their orders as amazing impertinence, observing that they were giving themselves airs and also sent them a lawyer's notice." Thereupon, the poor things, frightened out of their lives I suppose by these threats of their pugnacious Editor, resigned. There was also a "meeting of shareholders", at which I selected all my own Directors. Well, where does the man get all this from? It is as much a farrago of nonsensical misstatement and misrepresentation as the other story. What would or could he do, where he asked to produce any sort of evidence to justify any of it? Will he come out into the open and produce his informants, and with them submit to cross-examination?

* * * *

When Sir Maurice Hayward goes on to deal with political matters he immediately gives a further illustration of his loose and reckless method of attacking the character of a man in his absence from a privileged position. He talks largely of "violent propaganda", "attacks on all lawful authority" and articles of a "violent and seditious nature." He says: "I have here a complete list of all those articles and a great number of them, 50, 60, to 100." Surely, if he is so well acquainted with the matter he should be able to say whether they are fifty, sixty or a hundred. He tells Hon. Members to read them and satisfy themselves, as if they had not all done so long ago. But why does he not read a single article to the Council in justification of this wholesale indictment? Why does he not give a single quotation? Because he knows that what he and the official hierarchy call violence and sedition is regarded by normal people as legitimate criticism, even if it may be sometimes mistaken.

* * * *

In 1920, a friend of mine, a veteran Liberal member of Parliament who had interested himself in my case, having known me from childhood, was asked, after he put some questions in the House, by Mr. Montagu to see him. He went to see him in his room at the House of Commons and Mr. Montagu suggested that he should go to the India Office, where he would give instructions that he was to be shown all the papers connected with Mr. Horniman's case. My friend agreed, making a proviso that he should be free to tell me of anything that he was shown. When I saw him afterwards and asked him what dreadful revelations had been made to him, he said:—

"Well", there doesn't seem to be anything at all. They produced a huge file of cuttings from the "Bombay Chronicle" and I went through them as assiduously as the time at my disposal would allow, but for the life of me I couldn't make out what there was in them to justify your deportation. They seemed to me no more than the strong kind of writing that we are accustomed to get in our Opposition papers here against the Government. He then asked me—which I mention here incidentally—whether I was prepared, if I were given a passport, to give any kind of undertaking to the Government. And, on receiving my emphatic answer "No, not of any kind whatever", he hastened to impress upon me that he had not been asked by Mr. Montagu to ask me that. I said, "No, of course not."

* * * *

Sir Maurice Hayward says that legal advice had been received that the articles to which he had referred, whether fifty, a hundred or a thousand I know not, would have afforded ample ground for a regular trial under Section 124-A of the Penal Code. That, of course, is possible. It is not very difficult to find *ground for trial* under that section. But we want to know whether they would have afforded ground for a *conviction*. And that is a question which could only be decided by a trial. But I can quite understand the Government of Bombay deciding that it was better to stop at the assurance that there was ample material for a trial. Sir Robert Strangman was their chief legal adviser. They may have well felt doubtful as to the outcome of proceeding too far on *his* advice, when they could cut the matter short by the application of the Defence of India Act. All this only reveals the dangers of arming the Executive with summary autocratic powers of this kind. If they had to go into court, they would have to think twice about the reliability of the legal advice of the sort of legal advisers they get. But if they have the power to act without setting the process of the Courts in motion, with, perhaps, disastrous results—as in the case of Tilak in 1917—how easy and pleasant afterwards to be able to say, "Well, our legal advisers told us there was plenty of case for the courts, but we thought that in the then state of public feeling a trial would be dangerous."

* * * *

Sir Malcolm Hailey did not attempt to justify or defend the statements made in the House of Commons in 1919 on the brief supplied him by the Government of Bombay. He knew that they could not be justified or defended. He ignored them both before and after Mr. Jinnah's exposure of their falsity. But Sir Maurice Hayward had no such qualms. He did not hesitate to repeat them because apparently all he is concerned about is that charges and allegations should be maintained, not proved or justified. He comes out again with the story of the soft-nosed bullets, for which I was not responsible. He accuses the "Chronicle" of not publishing the denial of the Government of India until June 6th, regardless of the fact that I am not concerned with that, because I was removed on the 26th of April, and admitting that on the same date the "Chronicle" was forced to suspend publication, says there was no reason why the denial should not have been published before the suspension ended, ignoring the statement repeated over and over again that the message of the Delhi correspondent of the "Chronicle", containing the denial, was held up by the Censor. Could there be a more unscrupulous perversion of the incident than this, since Sir Maurice Hayward knows the true facts as well as anybody? But there is more than this. Not having the file here, I write under correction, but I think, if a reference is made to the files of the "Chronicle" before the suspension of the paper, it will be found that the contradiction of the Government of India was actually published in the paper before the suspension, having been received through the Associated Press of India. [The Government of India denial embodied in a communique dated Simla, April 15, and wired by the Associated Press, was published in a prominent place in the "Bombay Chronicle" of April 16.—Editor, "B. C."] And that puts Sir Maurice Hayward in a still worse light.

Then, having obtained an extension of time from the President, Sir Maurice Hayward went on to repeat the already contradicted and disproved story of the free distribution of the paper among British troops. He says it has been proved by the Provost Sergeant at Deolali. Proved how and when? Where is the proof? I challenge the Government to produce this precious Provost Sergeant and let him prove that I or anybody eles ever ordered or had anything to do with a free distribution of the paper among British troops anywhere or at any time. He says the only reply to this that he has been able to find is that there was no distribution in Bombay. That is not the only reply, and, if Sir Maurice Hayward has not found a more complete reply, it is because he has not taken the trouble to look for one. He would find it in my own letters to Mr. Montagu, in the Directors' cable to Mr. Montgau and in Mr. Jinnah's speech in the Assembly. As for wanting to spread insubordination among British troops, how was the "Bombay Chronicle" going to do that? The thing is too absurd for sane discussion, but not too absurd for Sir Maurice Hayward.

But these are only side issues, says Sir Maurice Hayward. Then why are they dragged in and discussed at the cost of an extension of time from the impatient President, when there are fifty, sixty, a hundred articles of a violent and seditious character which might have been read out to the expectant Council?

"These", again, says Sir Maurice Hayward "were not the reasons why Mr. Horniman was deported." Were they not? Mr. Montagu in 1919 in the House of Commons, speaking to the brief of the Bombay Government, said they were. Why has Sir Maurice Hayward shifted the ground? Mr. Montagu was given these as grounds, because it was realised that the articles would not supply the justification needed for the arbitrary act of deportation. They are described as side issues now, because it has been shown that they will not bear investigation. For the same reason the articles are not produced. They are only talked about and an enquiry—which no Government with any sense of justice could now refuse—is shirked.

(To be continued.)

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CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, August 28.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

58-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Ramgopal Jagannath, Ardeshir H D and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

85-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand and another, Anant Narayen Devlalkar, M B Chothia and Co.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4506-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors Wadia G and Co.

463-24—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manchar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co., Rele and Co.

4521-23—Judah and S, Shivram Vinayak, v Mahomed Noormahomed and Co, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Essoofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.

1467-24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khadabux Kaloo and others.

955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Goolji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.

235-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES.

561-22—Mulji Th. and Co, Pasu Nensey v. Mulchand Manji, Dubash and Co.

3590-22—Smethan B and L, Gajan Muhadeo Parker and another, v Damoder Ganesh Parkar and others, Thakordas and Co, Smetham B and L.

1622-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanpatmal Diwanchand v Atmaram Beharilal, Mulla and M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—509/7234-20—Ratanchand Nawla and others Mulchand Munji, Dubash and Co.

2185-23—Thakoredas and Co. P. Jamnadas and Co, v C T Bowring and Co. Ltd., Little and Co.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Husein Jusab and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, Munchershaw and N., Thakoredas and D.

1147-23—Motichand and D, Kalidas Sunderji v Narandas Purshotamdas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

290-23—Chitnis R and M, Ratansy Dossa v. Karsondas Naranji, Manubhai and Co

1361-21—Manilal and K, Himatram Dawlatram Dane, Lalubhai Rudarji Desai and another, Thakerdas and Co.

636-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ali Mahomed Gulamali, Motilal Mondas, Wadia G and Co.

848-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dawoodbhoy Esaji, Motilal Mondas, Wadia G and Co.

3362-21—Jehangir M and S, Odeyram Shivram Padamsey Rataney, Mulla and M.

762-16—Wadia G and Co, Pirozshah Bomanji Patit, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Patit and another, Mulla and M.

916-21—Motichand and D, Messrs. Madhawji Dayal, Messrs. Harjiwan Purshotam, Daphtary F and D.

2132-19—Thakoredas and D, Jogibhai Shankerji, Narayen Govind Mehta, Bhimji and Co.

2440-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Kesturchand Sakalchand, Sha Nathalal Hakamchand and others Dharamsi D and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2553-19—Tyabji D and Co, Gulabchand Nathuji, Vaktaji Hathiji and others, Soonderdas and Co.

1332-17—Amin and D, Waman Gopal Wadekar, Govinda Venkaya Dunoori, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

2358-22—Motichand and D, Moongalal Bankylal and Co, Byramshaw Hormusji Rao and other, Mulla and M, In Person.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

5064-23—Wadia G and Co, Motibai Dinshaw N Vakil and others, Dara Cawasji, Chubah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1926-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another v Framroz Bomanji Shroff and another, Shroff and V, F P Pavri.

S C Ct 1592/10778-23—Dharamsi D and Co, Adamji Haji Dawood and Co v Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.

5372-21—Craigie B and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

456-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Popatlal Poonamchand v Ambalal Motichand and others, N C Dalal and Co.

702-22—Pandia and Co, Kulsumbi widow and another v Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ali and others, Dabholkar and Co.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dulpatbhai v. Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamshedji R and D, Motichand and D.

1215-21—Mulla and M, Bai Manibai widow v. Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.

4698-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.

4792-22— Do. Do. Do.

4935-22—Jehangir and S, Ardeshir Edulji Cooper, v Kondaji Bapooji, Judah and S.

1545-21—Shroff and V, Behramshaw Hirjibhoy Kotwal, v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.

2776-21—Dadhtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, Amburam Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, Mistry Gocildas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

1616-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, Bhagwandas Gocildas and others, Mulji Th and Co.

2094-22—Amarchand and M, Jiwanchand Dharamchand, Ardeshir Jamsedji Bomanji Vakil and others.

1128-22—Malvi M R and Co, Netram Bholanath, Jugolkisore Mororilal and another, Thakoredas and Co.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sheth Gadmalji Serimalji Ladha, The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2581-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhay H B Jeejeebhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwalla P and P.

2746-22—Hiralal and Co, Damoder Sauntaram Yande, The National Democrate Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

2796-22—Crawford B and Co, Joseph Irving Rogers and Co, Jainarayen Ramsaroop, Mehta L and Co.

855-22—Dastur and Co, Mahomed Bawla Fatmabai widow, Unwalla P and P.

S C Ct 1235/22722-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Umer and Co, Lalubhai Jivanji and another, Chitnis K and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4666-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Chhaganlal Kasturchand, Kanga and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

99-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Kery.

41-23—J C Barden, in Re, Government v Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Merwanji.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

483-24—Malvi M R and Co, J S Narag and Sons, v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishamberdayal, v Ramsarup Bupani and another, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Balaji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.

5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, v Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M.

349-22—Dabholkar and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, v Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.

5010-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

4384-23—Kanga and Co., Nanji Bhanji v. Luxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edalji Dinshaw, Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsi D and Co, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSERT DECREE.

4877-23—Mulla and M, Chotalal Manilal Desai and another, Bai Santa Alias Bai Ganga, Smethan B and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wulfand v D H Jeevandas, Madhavji and Co.

846-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtoola Haji Mahomed Mowji v Allibhay Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

4287-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

889-22—J P Wallach and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2283-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd, v. Merwanji K and Co.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolajt and Co, Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

LONG CAUSES.

3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.

2581—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholkar and J., Pocha and Co., Edgelow G W and Co., Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

30-24 Ferreira and V, Revarain Ajaram v. Bhageth Baseth and another, Rustomji and G.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1735-24—Thakoredas and D, Dayal Tahan v Dayal Manjibhai, Kanga and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Parshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1123-22—Dikshit M and Co., Sarupchand alias Sobhagchand Laxmichand v Chunilal Virchand, Jhavery and Co.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shastry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4318-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

6626-22—Thakoredas and Co. Dandbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat, v Magniram Delvalal, Manubhai and Co.

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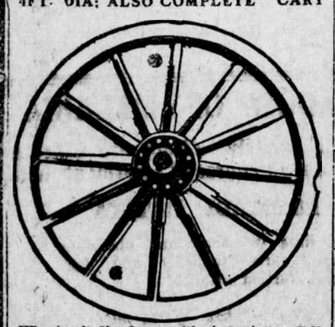

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INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE REAL BAR.

"An Indian writes to the "Spectator":—

Sir,—Although I have not been so fortunate enough as to meet or even see, from a distance, Lord Winterton, I have always greatly admired the way he has tackled and faced some of the Indian problems. When, however, he talks in the way he does in your issue of July 12th, I am only amused at the piffle he puts forward as the real bar to Indian self-government. To him it is the status of the fifty million poor and depressed classes which bars the way to peace and Swaraj. Really? I am in a way glad, as he has gone after something apparently tangible and substantial to prove his dissertation why India should not be given Swaraj, while most others, like the leader writer of the "Daily Mail," only depend on such general, vague and often foolish italicized sentences as "No sane man believes that India is ripe for democratic self-government" to maintain the pet theory of unfitness—unfit to look after one's own home? Can anything be more ridiculous and assinine than this?

Lord Winterton has the courage of hiihs conviction to admit that the British have failed in India, and this makes easy an otherwise difficult task of making an Englishman actually realize what useless lumber he is so far as India is concerned so long as his only ambition is to exploit and squeeze as much "tin" as possible from the country. However, to come to the status of the oppressed masses which seems to weigh so heavily on the noble lord's otherwise Swaraj mind—I wonder what he means to do by staying in a country where he is not wanted, when he himself admits his inability to improve matters? Does he want these masses to be able to exercise the vote before India shall be given home rule—a dream dear to the heart of every Indian, but a dream which can never be realized so long as India is denied Swaraj? Let me here discuss this question a little more fully.

What is this oppression due to? Religion many answer—an answer only half true, for this is not the real reason. It is more a question of money than religion. It is poverty which is keeping the masses down, a poverty which to be realized must only be seen. It is a poverty, not of spiritual goods, but of worldly fare. These masses that Lord Winterton speaks of have no place to go to, no land to be owned and cultivated, and so no opportunity of becoming free men. It is the power more than anything else which oppresses them.

If money can be earned there will be no oppression, but no such money can be earned. India is too small a place for her huge population. The only way for the oppressed masses to become free men is to go elsewhere and earn money by peaceful cultivation, but this opportunity is denied them. They have no place to go to. There is tropical Australia, admirably suited and situated, but an immoral and selfish dog-in-the-manger policy that only pale-faced people should breathe the wind of that part of the earth prevents this. India, at present, helpless, powerless, protests in vain. but give her self-government, Swaraj (this naturally will make her powerful), and a soul of her own and then the dream will be realized and there will be peace. The real bar to Indian self-government, to be plain, is not any of the things the Earl talks of in his article, but British selfishness and greediness to possess, to exploit and to lord it over.

THE RIGHTS OF INDIAN LEGISLATURES.

The "Saturday Review" writes:—

There is certainly no precedent in India, nor, we believe, in any other part of the Empire for such an attempt to subject the legislature to the Law Courts as has been made in Bengal, where political malcontents some time ago obtained from Mr. Justice Ghose an injunction restraining the President of the Bengal Legislature from permitting a vote for ministerial salaries to be submitted again. An analogy of sorts may be found in the United States, where, however, the legislature can be challenged only after the commission of supposedly illegal acts and not restrained in advance. The particular difficulty in Bengal has been met by the Government of India, by the issue of special rules of procedure. But the wider questions remains, and there remains also a clear indication that Indian politicians are far more anxious to score off the British *Raj* and Indian Moderates than to maintain the freedom and dignity of the legislature.

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THINKING BY PROXY.

"The "Near East" writes:—

Sir Basil Blackett gave an apt illustration of the position when he recently explained the genesis of the new Taxation Committee to a critical gathering of Bombay merchants. He wants the Committee to do thinking, because, as he tells us, whenever questions of taxation crop up, the decision has to be taken in a hurry and without regard to scientific considerations. Undoubtedly there is now ample work for a committee of the kind, but the reason is that for some years past the responsible authorities have been forced to let these thorny questions alone, until they have got into a regular tangle, which must now be scientifically straightened out. There need have been no tangle if the authorities had been able to think ahead and reach definite conclusions on the relations between central, provincial, and local finance, the effect on taxation of the permanent rise in prices, and all the other elements of the problem; but the authorities were struggling to get through the day's work, and they have now reached the point where they must do their thinking by proxy. India has been showing signs of restiveness lately over the growth of the committee habit, but, if she wants to break it she must begin by giving her Government time to think.

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The prospects of this latest Committee strike us as somewhat dubious. The Government lays such stress on the scientific nature of the inquiry that one naturally looks for the employment of experts in the science, which is by no means an easy one to master. but, in point of fact, the Committee consists of two civil servants, a territorial magnate, and a professor of pure mathematics, to whom a practical man of business may possibly be added. The Civil Servants may, or may not, have mastered the science in the course of their work, but neither they nor the other members carry any particular weight in scientific circles, and the most probable theory of their appointment is that the word "scientific" was used merely to warn the politicians off. We should prefer to describe the Committee as a body of practical men who can be trusted to reach sound conclusions on some branches of their subject, but who are likely to be handicapped seriously by unfamiliarity with expert methods, and are perhaps more likely to recommend a further inquiry than to reach a final settlement.

THE BRAIN OF INDIA.

The "Near East" writes:—

Affairs in India are showing for the moment something of the tranquility appropriate to a season when all good men should be talking mainly about the weather, and doing their thinking for the next few months. It is permissible then to ask who is thinking for India, but it is not easy to find a satisfactory answer. One must look either to Whitehall or to Simla, but if brains are active in Whitehall, its official spokesmen are adepts in concealing the fact, while it is common knowledge that Simla is, as it always has been, overwhelmed with departmental detail, and barely able to keep pace with events of wider importance, much less to anticipate the developments of the future. That hard, continuous thinking is necessary will be questioned by nobody who appreciates the magnitude of the work on hand, the establishment of self-government among a mass of peoples who scarcely know what the phrase means, and whose leaders in many cases are still hankering after the old tradition of autocracy: yet the members of the Government come to the council chamber, tired with their departmental work, to deal with the urgent business of to-day, or perhaps of yesterday, and with little time, or energy, left for the problems of to-morrow.

THE CONTRAST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Safely perched on the high pedestal of authority and completely protected the impulsive and arrogant Lord Lytton has hurled unwarranted aspersions with impunity on the sacred honour and character of Indian womanhood, which have not gone unchallenged by the whole Indian nation. When tackled and completely beaten in his own game by the fervore and indignant challenges of man and woman of India. His Lordship the Governor of Bengal has taken refuge and solace by trying in vain to explain away his contemptible speech by different versions. Even a child who can read can say the ungallant Lord has made matters ten times worse by his miserable attempts at camouflage in defence of a case which we ordinary human mortals in India are prohibited by the Majesty of Law from discussing, being *sub judice*. This is one picture of life in high authority in the Indian administration.

Now look on the other picture of life in India.

It has been announced by the Government of Bombay that all retired Indian servants on pension are absolutely prohibited from taking part in "anti-Government propaganda," which means they are prohibited from attending any meeting of nationalistic movement or from pointing out the defects of maladministration in the press or on the platform under the severe penalty of forfeiture of their pension by the Government who would not condescend to give any reason for their Nawabic orders of gagging honest but fearless criticism, by ex-public servants. They must put their souls in their pockets and not utter a word for fear of losing their rest and sleep in their last days by the stoppage of their dole.

This reminds me of the story of Canute and his flatterers and sycophants who could not stop the rushing waves of the sea in spite of the peremptory orders of King Canute. Do the Britishers realize the significance of these two pictures?—Yours, etc.

A. B. CHOTHIA.

Forjett St. Aug. 26.

COLONIES COMMITTEE AND FIJI

Mr. C. Chattur Singh writes from Lautoka, Fiji:—

"Sir,—Although a "Colonies Committee" was appointed about ten weeks ago we, the Indians of Fiji, knew nothing about it until some Indian newspapers actually reached us. It is to be greatly regretted that neither Mr. Venkatapathy Raju, M.L.A. nor Mr. G. S. Sharma, M.L.C. were appointed as members of the above Committee. One would have at least expected Mr. Corbett, who visited Fiji with the Raju Committee and Dr. S. K. Datta, who is a nominated M. L. A., and who visited Fiji so recently as 1923, to be on the Committee. Of course, to expect Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews on it, is to ask for nothing less than impossible. These gentlemen are well aware of the conditions prevailing in Fiji and had they have been included in the Committee, it is my firm conviction, they would have facilitated the work of the Committee, for I am sure they know the right solution for our most difficult and pressing problems. It passes ones comprehension to know as to why the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were not included in this important Committee since hundreds of thousands of Indians' fate hangs on its decision. I do not of course wish to reflect on members of this Committee, composed as it is, but what I do mean is this that it is doubtful whether our real disabilities and grievances were known to them.

I wonder if the Colonies Committee took into their consideration the following fact:—

In the year 1875 Lord Salisbury, speaking on the subject of Indians abroad said: "Above all things we must confidently expect, as an indispensible condition of the proposed arrangements, that the Colonial Laws will be such that Indian settlers, who have completed the terms of service to which they agreed, as the return for the expense of bringing them to the Colonies, *will be free men in all respects, with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colonies.*"

Now that we are compelled to pay direct tax, in the form of Residential Tax, besides the many indirect taxes, we have been paying for years, let there be no mistake that we, the Indians of Fiji, will not be satisfied with any thing less than full equality.

The Legislative Council of Fiji is constituted of 7 European elected members (now they are demanding more) representing about 4,000 Whites, and two Fijians, representing nothing less than 80,000 Fijians, besides the official majority. As for the Indian representative to represent about 60,000 Indians in the Council we have *none*! For the last few years there used to be an Indian nominated member but since a direct tax has been levied on every male Indian from the age of 18-60, that nominated member resigned and things have been drifting from bad to worse every day.

We in Fiji have suffered more than any of our compatriots in other Colonies. Will the Motherland do something for her 60,000 (sixty thousand) defenceless and leaderless children living in a foreign country thousands of miles away?"

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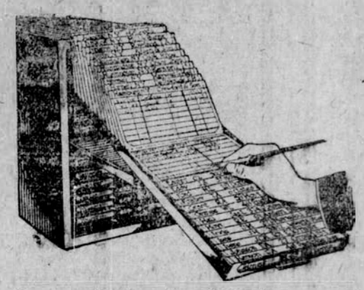

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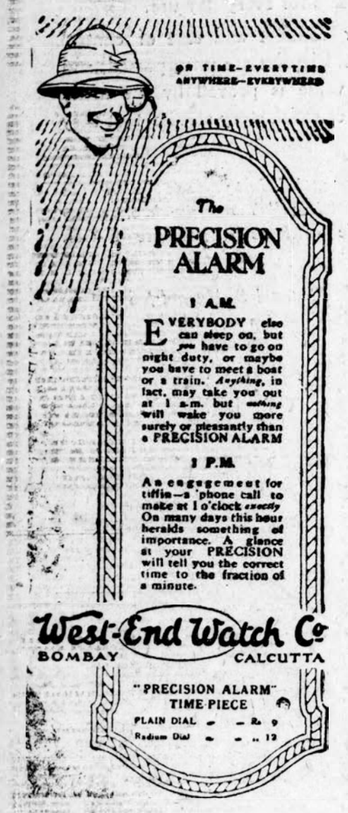

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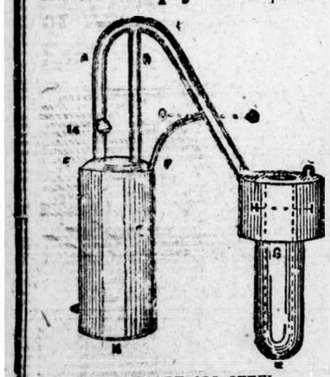

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